



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 12, 2002

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to Public Law 103-236, please find the enclosed United Nations documents. We hope this information is useful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul V. Kelly".

Paul V. Kelly
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Security Council Resolution 1434 concerning the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia adopted 6 September 2002
2. Note by the President of the Security Council establishing practice regarding participation by troop-contributing countries in Security Council consultation meetings, dated 27 August 2002 (S/2002/964)
3. Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, dated 30 August 2002 (S/2002/977)

The Honorable
Bob Stump, Chairman,
Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

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4. Statement by the President of the Security Council in consideration of acts of international terrorism, dated 11 September 2002 (S/PRST/25)
5. Appointment by the Secretary General of Brig. General Loidolt to UNMOGIP, dated 22 August 2002 (S/2002/946 and S/2002/947)
6. Letter from the Secretary General transmitting the KFOR Report, dated 30 August 2002 (S/2002/978)
7. Letter from the Secretary General transmitting the UNMOVIC Report, dated 3 September 2002 (S/2002/981)
8. Letter from the Secretary General transmitting the KFOR Report, dated 10 September 2002 (S/2002/984)
9. Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, dated 5 September 2002 (S/2002/987)

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
6 September 2002

Resolution 1434 (2002)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 4606th meeting, on
6 September 2002**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia, notably the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August 2002,

Further reaffirming its unwavering support for the peace process and its commitment, including through the role played by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) in the implementation of its mandate, to the full and expeditious implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the parties on 12 December 2000 and the preceding Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 (S/2000/1183 and S/2000/601, respectively, hereinafter referred to as the "Algiers Agreements"), the Delimitation Decision by the Boundary Commission of 13 April 2002 (S/2002/423) embraced by the parties as final and binding in accordance with the Algiers Agreements, including the Orders issued on 17 July 2002 (S/2002/853), and the ensuing binding Demarcation Directions,

Welcoming the recent confirmations by both parties to implement fully their commitments under article 2 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and in so doing, *welcoming* the recent release and repatriation by Eritrea of 279 prisoners of war (POWs) and *strongly encouraging* Ethiopia to follow through on its pledge relating to the release and repatriation of its POWs and civilian internees, and *calling upon* both parties to continue to clarify the cases of any remaining POWs and to resolve all other remaining issues in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

Expressing concern regarding reported incidents of cross border harassment and abductions of civilians on both sides, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 August 2002 (S/2002/977), and *calling on* both parties to ensure an immediate end to such incidents and to cooperate fully with UNMEE investigations in this regard,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/2002/977),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMEE at the troop and military observer levels authorized by its resolution 1320 (2000) until 15 March 2003;
 2. *Further decides* to review frequently the progress made by the parties in the implementation of their commitments pursuant to the Algiers Agreements, including through the Boundary Commission, and to review any implications for UNMEE, including with regard to the process of territorial transfers during the demarcation as outlined by the Secretary-General in his report of 10 July 2002;
 3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.
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**Security Council**

Distr.: General
11 September 2002

Original: English

Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 4607th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 September 2002, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "High-level meeting of the Security Council on the anniversary of 11 September 2001: acts of international terrorism", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council meets today in remembrance and resolve. One year ago, infamous and horrifying acts of terrorism took almost 3,000 innocent lives. They included nationals of half the countries of the world. These attacks changed the way we see our world. Today, the Council honours those innocents killed and injured in the attacks of 11 September 2001. The Council expresses solidarity with their families.

"New York is the home of the United Nations. The Security Council admires this city's determination to forge ahead, to rebuild, not to give in to terrorism. The deaths and destruction of 11 September strengthen our common bonds and aspirations. The Council affirms that these attacks were an assault on global civilization and our common efforts to make the world a better and safer place. The world saw terrorists use civilian aircraft for mass murder. They struck at the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. The attacks challenged each member to rise to the task of defeating terrorism, which has claimed victims in all corners of the world.

"Following 11 September 2001, both the General Assembly and the Security Council reacted in outrage and condemnation. They demanded that those responsible for these crimes be brought to justice. The Council described such acts, like any acts of international terrorism, as threats to international peace and security.

"The international community has responded to the atrocities of 11 September with unyielding determination. A broad coalition of States has taken action against the Taliban, Al-Qaida, and their supporters. It did so in defence of common values and common security. Consistent with the high purposes of this institution and the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the coalition continues to pursue those responsible.

"The international community as a whole provides vital support as Afghans rebuild their country. The Council applauds the efforts of so many

from every continent and corner of the world. And, today, the Council also honours those who died in this common effort.

“The Security Council gave substance to its determination to combat international terrorism with its historic resolution 1373 (2001). In it, we made the fight against terrorism a mandatory obligation of the international community, consistent with the United Nations Charter and international law. The Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee promotes cooperation and works to achieve the effective implementation of resolution 1373 (2001). The Council has also established and oversees the worldwide sanctions regime against Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

“The Security Council calls on all States and regional and subregional organizations to carry forward and build on their cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established by resolution 1267 (1999) of the Security Council.

“The threat is real, the challenge is enormous, and the fight against terrorism will be long. The Security Council will remain steadfast against the threat that endangers all that has been achieved, and all that remains to be achieved, to fulfil the principles and purposes of the United Nations for all people everywhere.

“Now let us all remember and reflect with a minute of silence.”

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
27 August 2002

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

With a view to establishing a coherent, inclusive and consistent practice regarding participation in private meetings of the Security Council and consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries under the terms of resolution 1353 (2001), annexes II.A and II.B respectively, members of the Security Council have decided that actors listed in annex II.B, paragraph 3 (c-h), wishing to participate in a specific meeting should make a request to the President of the Security Council.

Resolution 1353 (2001), annex II.B, paragraph 3, reads as follows:

“3. The following parties will be invited to these meetings:

- (a) Countries contributing troops, military observers or civilian police to the peacekeeping operation;
- (b) Prospective troop-contributing countries as identified by the Secretary-General;
- (c) Relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, when they have specific contributions to make to the issue under discussion;
- (d) Other bodies and agencies, as observers, as appropriate;
- (e) Countries that make special contributions, such as other civilian personnel, contributions to trust funds, logistics, equipment and facilities and other contributions, as appropriate;
- (f) The host country/countries, as observers, as appropriate;
- (g) The representative of a regional or subregional organization or arrangement, contributing troops, as appropriate;
- (h) Regional organizations, as observers when not contributing troops, as appropriate”.

On the basis of consultation with members of the Security Council, the President will extend an invitation, as appropriate, and instruct the Secretariat accordingly.

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
30 August 2002

Original: English

Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea**I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1398 (2002) of 15 March 2002, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) until 15 September 2002. It provides an update of developments in the political, military, humanitarian and human rights areas, as well as of the deployment and activities of UNMEE since the circulation of my reports of 8 March (S/2002/245) and 10 July 2002 (S/2002/744). It also contains an update of UNMEE activities related to the provision of support to the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, as mandated by the Security Council, with a view to facilitating the work of the Commission in demarcating the border.

II. Status of the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas

2. During the period under review, the situation in the Temporary Security Zone remained generally calm. On the whole, the armed forces of Ethiopia and Eritrea maintained a relatively good level of cooperation with UNMEE on the ground. Both sides continued their activities related to the relocation of heavy military equipment to rear areas and the construction of semi-permanent shelters in the vicinity of their current deployment areas in anticipation of the rainy season. However, during recent months there has been an increase in the number of incidents and subsequent accusations and counter-accusations by the parties of physical assault and abduction of local populations on

both sides of the southern boundary of the Zone. These incidents have become more serious recently. According to UNMEE observations, the origins of these incidents lie mostly in local disputes over grazing lands. In response to these incidents, United Nations troops have intensified their monitoring activities in these and other potential trouble areas.

Freedom of movement of the Mission

3. As mentioned in my report of 10 July (S/2002/744), in April the Government of Ethiopia temporarily prohibited personnel from UNMEE, as well as the Secretary and Field Office of the Boundary Commission, from crossing from Eritrean-controlled territory into that controlled by Ethiopia. Since Ethiopia suspended this prohibition on 6 May, the freedom of movement of UNMEE across the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone has been restored. However, the tightening of immigration formalities by the Ethiopian authorities at Bole International Airport at Addis Ababa and the imposition of security searches on arriving, departing and transiting UNMEE personnel continue to cause delays and constitute a violation of the status-of-forces agreement. On the Eritrean side, there has been a decrease in the previously reported restrictions on the Mission's freedom of movement in the area adjacent to the Zone, primarily in Sector Centre. This decrease is in large part due to the relocation to higher ground of positions of the Eritrean Defence Forces in preparation for the rainy season.

4. There has still been no progress made regarding the establishment of a direct high-altitude flight route

for UNMEE aircraft between Asmara and Addis Ababa. In the absence of an agreed direct route, UNMEE has been forced to fly between the two capitals via Djibouti, which results in considerable additional expense to the Mission, totalling more than US\$ 1.7 million to date. It should be recalled that the flight deviations also have serious operational and security implications for UNMEE.

Military Coordination Commission

5. No meeting of the Military Coordination Commission has been held or requested by the parties since 22 April 2002. In view of the political and military nature of the issues likely to arise during the demarcation phase, my Special Representative stands ready to chair the Commission whenever his personal involvement is required. This is in accordance with article 6 of the June 2000 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, which vested the authority and the responsibility of chairing such meetings in the leader of the peacekeeping mission.

Status-of-forces agreement

6. Regrettably, the Government of Eritrea has not signed the status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations, despite the repeated requests of the Security Council that the agreement be concluded without further delay. In accordance with Council resolution 1320 (2000), the model status-of-forces agreement is therefore in effect. It should be recalled that the Government of Ethiopia signed a status-of-forces agreement on 22 March 2001.

Deployment of the Mission

7. During the period under review, there have been no major changes in the force deployment of UNMEE. As at 25 August 2002, the strength of the military component of UNMEE stood at 3,812 troops, 125 headquarters staff officers and 216 military observers, for a total of 4,153 personnel (see annex II).

8. The Mission's logistical infrastructure is now generally adequate, but ongoing improvements to the accommodation of contingents continue to take place in various locations. In response to the serious threat posed by landmines throughout the UNMEE area of

operations, and in particular to provide a higher level of safety for the military observers in the Temporary Security Zone, an additional 28 mine-protected vehicles were delivered to UNMEE early in August.

III. Boundary Commission

9. On 8 July 2002, the Boundary Commission adopted its demarcation directions, which should govern the work of the Commission during the demarcation stage. The demarcation directions provided, in particular, that UNMEE would assist the Commission in conducting demining in support of demarcation and in providing administrative and logistical support to the field offices of the Boundary Commission.

10. On 15 and 16 July, the Boundary Commission held a meeting with the parties at The Hague (with UNMEE in attendance) in order, inter alia, to clarify to the parties the provisions of the demarcation directions. At that meeting, the Commission announced its intention to open a field office at Adigrat, Ethiopia, and to make it operational by 31 July 2002. Consequently, the Commission issued an Order to the parties to that effect on 17 July (see S/2002/853, annex).

11. As decided, and with the logistical support of UNMEE, the Boundary Commission had established a fully operational field office at Adigrat by 31 July. Pending completion of detailed administrative arrangements in implementing the demarcation directions by the parties, this field office has already commenced its mandated surveying activities. Together with the two other field offices located at Asmara and Addis Ababa, the Adigrat office is carrying out the preparatory work for demarcation, including the secondary datum and ground control point surveys. The surveys started on 7 August, when a secondary datum marker was emplaced on Ethiopian territory. I am also pleased to report that, following consultations between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the Boundary Commission and UNMEE, the parties will allow their liaison officers working with the Commission's field offices to travel on UNMEE aircraft and to work on both sides of the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone. Additional information on the recent activities of the Commission, provided by its President, is contained in annex I to the present report.

12. In accordance with the recommendations contained in S/2002/744 and the recent adjustment of the mandate of UNMEE by the Council in resolution 1430 (2002) of 14 August, the Mission will provide demining to support demarcation within its existing authorized strength, while the costs of civilian demining contractors and the Mission's field office support will be funded from the United Nations Trust Fund for the Delimitation and Demarcation of the Border. Voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund currently total some US\$7.4 million, while expenditures incurred as at 21 August had amounted to \$2.6 million. In addition, the European Union has pledged €1 million to the Fund, a contribution which has been specially earmarked for engaging a commercial contractor to conduct quality assurance of the demining operations. In this connection, I would like to express my appreciation to those Member States that have responded generously to my appeal for contributions to the Fund. At the same time, it is clear that additional financial resources will be required for the full demarcation of the border, including the erection of pillars. Estimates for these tasks will be available once the guidelines for pillar emplacement have been decided.

IV. Mine action

13. Landmines and unexploded ordnance remain a major threat to the population of the two countries, to United Nations staff and to humanitarian personnel operating on the ground. From June to the end of August 2002, 12 civilians were injured and 4 killed in 11 incidents involving mines and unexploded ordnance in the Temporary Security Zone and its adjacent areas.

14. Following the adjustment of the mandate of UNMEE by the Security Council in resolution 1430 (2002), the Mine Action Coordination Centre will, in addition to its previous tasks, act as the coordinating authority for mine clearance in support of demarcation of the boundary. Planning has been finalized to provide mine clearance support for future surveys and for the construction of pillar sites, once these are known. In order to assist demining support operations for demarcation, three military observers have been seconded to the Centre and have assumed their new duties. Meanwhile, the UNMEE Slovak Demining Company was earmarked to perform the main demining tasks in support of demarcation.

15. In a worrying development, however, Eritrea recently decided to take over from international non-governmental organizations all responsibility for humanitarian demining in the country by 31 August 2002. Although this decision may be in line with a governmental proclamation dated 8 July, which established the Eritrean Demining Agency, the early departure of international non-governmental organizations could seriously affect humanitarian demining operations in the Temporary Security Zone after the deadline. There is concern that the decision will hamper the work of preparing the ground for the return of internally displaced persons to their homes in the Zone.

V. Humanitarian developments

16. As at 13 August 2002, approximately 57,000 internally displaced persons remained in camps in Eritrea, unable to return to their home areas owing to several factors, including the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance. Meanwhile, roughly 52,000 persons have so far been repatriated to Eritrea from the Sudan under a tripartite programme involving the two Governments and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. While continued repatriation will depend on stability in the region and favourable weather conditions, the main challenge remains to support the reintegration of these returnees into Eritrean communities.

17. Owing to the failure or late onset of seasonal rains in many parts of the region this year, a serious drought is threatening both Eritrea and Ethiopia. In response to the looming crisis, the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission issued a drought alert late in July 2002 and appealed to donors for an urgent response to avert an impending human catastrophe. This was followed by the establishment of coordination mechanisms and close cooperation between governmental and United Nations agencies aimed at collecting, analysing and disseminating up-to-date information related to the drought. Based on the results of recent and ongoing needs assessments, it is expected that the humanitarian programmes and planning figures contained in the 2002 consolidated appeal for Eritrea will have to be revised to reflect additional drought-related requirements.

18. In Ethiopia, the situation is equally critical. Widespread crop failure has been predicted in many

regions of the country. The projected number of affected persons requiring food assistance for the last four months of the year and well into 2003 has risen from an estimate in January 2002 of 3.2 million to 6.5 million as at August 2002. These numbers are expected to rise sharply and continually into 2003 as additional information becomes available and the situation develops. The Government has activated its Crisis Management Group at the federal level and established similar groups in every region of the country. Emergency task forces are active in all relevant ministries. The United Nations humanitarian agencies have joined forces with the authorities to ensure a coordinated response to the situation. To mobilize resources, the Government, supported by the United Nations and the wider humanitarian community, will launch an update on assistance requirements in the near future, which will initially deal with non-food matters, followed soon thereafter by adjusted requirements for emergency food assistance.

19. Given the urgency of the situation and the serious consequences of a delayed or ineffective response, I urge Member States to contribute to funding requests put forward by the humanitarian community through the consolidated appeals process and other mechanisms, thus allowing effective humanitarian and recovery efforts to continue in Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Quick-impact projects

20. In the initial budget for UNMEE, US\$ 700,000 was allocated for quick-impact projects and an additional US\$ 180,000 was received from the Government of Norway for further projects. So far, 80 projects with a total value of just under US\$ 900,000 have been approved by the projects committee. The projects mainly cover programmes in water, health and education, and are being implemented by local authorities, local and international non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, UNMEE contingents and other partners. Additional contributions have been pledged by the Governments of the Netherlands and Ireland; these will be very helpful, since rehabilitation needs are great throughout the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas and additional contributions are badly needed.

VI. Human rights

21. Reports of cases of cross-border harassment and abductions have continued on both sides, even after the announcement of the Boundary Commission's delimitation decision. UNMEE is investigating all allegations of cross-border incidents and works with the authorities of both parties to ensure that these incidents do not escalate.

22. Repatriations of both Eritreans and Ethiopians, assisted by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have continued, and more than 500 people have been repatriated on both sides. Interviews carried out by UNMEE with returnees indicate that both countries continue to discriminate against each other's citizens and to impose conditions that leave people with no option but to return to their country of origin. However, a number of those interviewed said they had repatriated voluntarily to rejoin their families.

23. On 12 July and 13 August respectively, Eritrea, with ICRC assistance, released and repatriated 32 and 21 Ethiopian civilians who had been arrested during the conflict and were held in detention within Eritrea. UNMEE continues to monitor this process closely and looks forward to the release of civilians currently detained in both countries by reason of the conflict.

Release and repatriation of prisoners of war

24. Members of the Council will recall that the process of releasing prisoners of war has been stalled since February 2002. However, on 2 August, Eritrea released and repatriated 15 Ethiopian prisoners of war. On 23 August, ICRC announced that Ethiopia and Eritrea had committed themselves to releasing in the immediate future all remaining prisoners of war in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention and the Algiers Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000. These commitments were made to the ICRC President, Jakob Kellenberger, during his recent visit to the region. Subsequently, on 29 August, Eritrea released and repatriated, with the assistance of ICRC, 279 Ethiopian prisoners of war. With this release operation, the last prisoners of war registered and regularly visited by the ICRC in Eritrea have been released and repatriated. This is a highly welcome development, and I look forward to the release by Ethiopia of the approximately 1,300 remaining Eritrean prisoners of war. Their

earliest release will no doubt contribute to creating an atmosphere conducive to the successful implementation of the peace process between the two countries.

VII. Public information

25. During the period under review, the Mission's Public Information Office continued to report on developments in the peace process. Transmissions of weekly programmes on Radio Eritrea resumed on 24 April 2002, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNMEE and the Eritrean authorities. However, Radio UNMEE continues to await a response from the Government of Ethiopia with regard to conducting radio broadcasts in that country. Meanwhile, UNMEE also broadcasts its biweekly programmes to the region on short-wave frequencies. These programmes continue to be posted by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat on the United Nations web site in Afaan Oromo, Amharic, Arabic, English, Tigre and Tigrinya.

26. A significant event during the reporting period was the official opening by my Special Representative on 10 July of two UNMEE outreach centres, one at Addis Ababa and one at Asmara, which was an important step towards the UNMEE goal of providing the people of both countries with accurate and timely information regarding the peace process and the Mission's progress in fulfilling its mandate. Plans are under way to establish four similar outreach centres in the countryside later in 2002.

VIII. Financial aspects

27. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/250 B of 27 June 2002, appropriated the amount of \$230,845,300 gross for the maintenance of UNMEE for the financial period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. As at 31 July 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNMEE amounted to \$231,756,554. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to \$1,863,361,237.

IX. Observations

28. I am encouraged by the fact that the parties have remained fundamentally committed to the peace process. In this regard, I would like to reiterate my appeal to the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia to sustain this course and extend to UNMEE and the Boundary Commission all necessary cooperation for the expeditious demarcation of the border. It is my hope that the two Governments will continue to display statesmanship during the entire process, including during the crucial phase of territorial transfers, thus securing a lasting peace between these two neighbouring nations for the great benefit of the peoples in the region.

29. During the period since the announcement of the delimitation decision, I have been equally encouraged by the assistance offered by the African Union and all Member States concerned. The Security Council's unanimous endorsement of my recommendations concerning UNMEE support for the demarcation process, manifested in its resolution 1430 (2002), underlines the importance that the international community attaches to the expeditious and orderly implementation of the Boundary Commission's delimitation decision. I am confident that the two parties can rely on the continuous political engagement and financial assistance of the international community throughout this vital process. For its part, the United Nations will remain committed to playing its role through the demarcation phase, as its peacekeeping mission is determined to contribute to stability on the ground, while standing ready to meet fully the added responsibilities entrusted to it under Council resolution 1430 (2002). In this connection, I recommend that the mandate of UNMEE be extended for six months, until 15 March 2003.

30. While the situation in the Temporary Security Zone has remained generally calm and the armed forces of the two parties are cooperating with UNMEE on the ground in a professional manner, I remain concerned about the reports of incidents and accusations of physical attacks on and abduction of local populations on either side of the southern boundary of the Zone. Although the origins of these incidents are of a local nature, the risk of escalation remains, and I therefore appeal to both parties to do their utmost to contain such acts. In the same vein, I fully support the Boundary Commission's decision that

the parties should ensure that no population resettlement takes place across the delimitation line, and look forward to the return to Ethiopian territory of those persons who recently moved inside Eritrean territory.

31. As progress in the peace process allows the parties to focus increasingly on reconstruction and development tasks, I call on donors and interested Member States to continue to assist them in these efforts. In the immediate future, the serious situation caused by the drought will require emergency assistance. At the same time, in parallel with the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts, it will be vitally important to concentrate on rebuilding confidence between these two neighbouring countries. In this connection, the recent announcement by Eritrea and Ethiopia of their intention to release all remaining prisoners of war constitutes an important measure that the parties could build upon to enhance mutual trust. The United Nations supports confidence-building initiatives at all levels, and stands ready to provide assistance, as necessary, to promote such steps. I am certain that the international community will also be ready to encourage and assist the parties in achieving the ultimate objective of the peace process, namely, lasting reconciliation between the two States and normalization of their bilateral relations.

32. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, and to all of the military and civilian personnel of UNMEE, as well as to the staff of the United Nations country teams, humanitarian workers and representatives of non-governmental organizations operating on the ground, for their tireless efforts in promoting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea. I would also like to express my particular gratitude for the professional and strenuous work of the Boundary Commission, as well as for the invaluable support that UNMEE has received from the African Union and the many Member States assisting in this important peace process, including the troop-contributing countries.

Annex I

Sixth report of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission

1. This is the sixth report of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, covering the period 1 June to 31 August 2002.
2. The Commission and its staff in Eritrea and Ethiopia ("the area") have been heavily engaged in continuing the work that needs to be completed before the 1:25,000 map can be finalized, the location of the boundary markers determined and the work of erecting the boundary markers begun. This has involved principally the emplacement of secondary datum markers and ground control points.
3. On 24 June 2002, the Commission rendered its decision on the Ethiopian request for interpretation, correction and consultation referred to in paragraph 5 of the Commission's fifth report (S/2002/744, annex). The Commission did not find in any of the items of the Ethiopian request anything that identified an uncertainty in the delimitation decision that could be resolved by interpretation at that time. Further, no case was made for revision. The Commission concluded that the request was inadmissible and that no further action would be taken on it. However, the request would remain on the record as a statement of Ethiopia's views, as would the response of Eritrea.
4. At the beginning of the period under review, the following reports were submitted to the parties by the Chief Surveyor:
 - (a) Summary of the survey of the ground control points for the SPOT satellite imagery which also included a spreadsheet;
 - (b) Summary of the specifications for the primary and secondary data, offsite data processing and quality assurance;
 - (c) Summary of work yet to be undertaken but which is required before the placing of boundary markers can begin;
 - (d) Amended field report of the primary datum observations.
5. Requests of the parties for additional maps, aerial photographs and other information have been met by the Commission.
6. Bill Robertson, a New Zealand national, was appointed as Special Consultant to assist the Commission in directing and monitoring the demarcation. Mr. Robertson was one of the commissioners who carried out the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary in 1992 and his special experience will be of great value to the Commission. He will keep the parties fully informed of the plans and actions of the Commission and will maintain close contact with the parties by undertaking regular visits to the area. In addition, four extra surveyors have been hired temporarily, two from Sweden and two from New Zealand, to accelerate completion of the current stage of the work.
7. Demarcation Directions were prepared in draft form in early June and were circulated to the parties for comment. These Directions, which were subsequently promulgated on 8 July 2002, are binding on the parties. The Directions contain detailed rules governing the demarcation process. As the work progresses, they will be amended to reflect any emerging needs.
8. The Commission attaches great importance to keeping the parties informed of its activities and plans in relation to the demarcation process. There have been occasional complaints by one or the other party in this connection but they have been met and, as the experience of all concerned has developed and the parties have come to recognize the good will, commitment and neutrality of the Commission staff, it is expected that the procedure will continue with the full cooperation of the parties. The Commission has the fullest confidence in its staff in the field. They have worked assiduously and with great patience to meet so far as possible the requests of the parties.
9. It appears that initial difficulties confronting the staff in the area in securing the necessary visas and other permits to access the sites at which they needed to work have gradually been resolved.
10. On 7 June, Eritrea requested that the Commission adopt an interim order instructing Ethiopia that it must immediately cease the settlement of its nationals into territory that had been determined by the decision of 13 April 2002 to fall within Eritrean sovereignty. Ethiopia filed a response on 14 June 2002. In order to ascertain

the facts for itself, the Commission appointed a field investigation team, consisting of the Registrar, the Special Consultant, the Deputy Chief Surveyor and the deputy to the Secretary of the Commission, to visit the area and gather the necessary information. The team returned to The Hague and reported on 15 July 2002. A hearing was held with the parties on 16 July, following which the Commission issued an Order on 17 July, pursuant to article 20 and article 27 (1) of its rules of procedure, in which, although it rejected the Eritrean request for interim measures, the Commission found that any Ethiopian Government-sponsored resettlement of Ethiopian nationals in Dembe Mengul after 13 April 2002 should not have taken place and required Ethiopia to arrange for the return from there to Ethiopian territory of those persons who had gone there from Ethiopia pursuant to an Ethiopian resettlement programme since 13 April 2002. The Commission also required that each party should ensure that no further population resettlement take place across the delimitation line established by the decision of 13 April 2002.

11. On 17 July 2002, at the request of Ethiopia, the Commission issued an Order establishing a Field Office at Adigrat, Ethiopia, to begin work no later than 31 July 2002. Before that, the Field Office staff worked only from an office at Asmara. The Commission also maintains a small office at Addis Ababa for liaison purposes.

12. Because of the provision of logistical and transport services by UNMEE and in view of Security Council resolutions, there is frequent consultation between the Field Office staff and UNMEE personnel, as well as between the President of the Commission and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Commission expresses great appreciation for the help that it receives from UNMEE, including the assistance rendered to it on the ground by engineers from the Indian contingent.

13. There is also regular contact between the Field Office staff and the officials of the parties at Addis Ababa and Asmara for the purpose of providing information about planned operations and making the necessary arrangements in that connection.

(Signed) Sir Elihu **Lauterpacht**
President of the Commission

26 August 2002

Annex II

**United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea:
contributions as at 25 August 2002**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>National support elements</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>
Algeria	8	-	-	-	8
Austria	1	-	-	-	1
Australia	-	2	-	-	2
Bangladesh	7	6	-	160	173
Benin	-	3	-	-	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	-	-	-	9
Bulgaria	5	2	-	-	7
Canada	6	-	-	-	6
China	5	-	-	-	5
Croatia	5	-	-	-	5
Czech Republic	2	-	-	-	2
Denmark	4	-	-	-	4
Finland	7	2	-	-	9
France	-	2	-	-	2
Gambia	4	2	-	-	6
Ghana	10	7	-	-	17
Greece	3	-	-	-	3
India	5	21	-	1 520	1 546
Ireland	-	12	7	200	219
Italy	5	6	-	134	145
Jordan	6	16	-	944	966
Kenya	10	13	-	646	669
Malaysia	7	5	-	-	12
Namibia	3	2	-	-	5
Nepal	4	-	-	-	4
Netherlands	1	2	-	-	3
Nigeria	6	2	-	-	8
Norway	5	-	-	-	5
Paraguay	2	-	-	-	2
Peru	2	-	-	-	2
Poland	6	-	-	-	6
Romania	8	-	-	-	8
Russian Federation	6	-	-	-	6
Slovakia	-	3	7	201	211

<i>Country</i>	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>National support elements</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>
South Africa	5	2	-	-	7
Singapore	2	-	-	-	2
Spain	3	2	-	-	5
Sweden	6	-	-	-	6
Switzerland	4	-	-	-	4
Tanzania	8	3	-	-	11
Tunisia	2	3	-	-	5
Ukraine	7	-	-	-	7
Uruguay	6	-	-	-	6
United States of America	6	1	-	-	7
Zambia	10	4	-	-	14
Total	211	123	14	3 805	4 153



Security Council

Distr.: General
22 August 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 15 August 2002 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Major General Hermann K. Loidolt (Austria), who has been the Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP since 1 August 2001, will relinquish his post on 30 August 2002. Following the usual consultations with the parties concerned, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier General Pertti Puonti (Finland) as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Security Council

Distr.: General
22 August 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 21 August 2002 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 August 2002 (S/2002/946) concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General Pertti Puonti (Finland) as the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained therein.

(Signed) John D. Negroponte
President of the Security Council

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
27 August 2002

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

With a view to establishing a coherent, inclusive and consistent practice regarding participation in private meetings of the Security Council and consultation meetings with troop-contributing countries under the terms of resolution 1353 (2001), annexes II.A and II.B respectively, members of the Security Council have decided that actors listed in annex II.B, paragraph 3 (c-h), wishing to participate in a specific meeting should make a request to the President of the Security Council.

Resolution 1353 (2001), annex II.B, paragraph 3, reads as follows:

“3. The following parties will be invited to these meetings:

(a) Countries contributing troops, military observers or civilian police to the peacekeeping operation;

(b) Prospective troop-contributing countries as identified by the Secretary-General;

(c) Relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, when they have specific contributions to make to the issue under discussion;

(d) Other bodies and agencies, as observers, as appropriate;

(e) Countries that make special contributions, such as other civilian personnel, contributions to trust funds, logistics, equipment and facilities and other contributions, as appropriate;

(f) The host country/countries, as observers, as appropriate;

(g) The representative of a regional or subregional organization or arrangement, contributing troops, as appropriate;

(h) Regional organizations, as observers when not contributing troops, as appropriate”.

On the basis of consultation with members of the Security Council, the President will extend an invitation, as appropriate, and instruct the Secretariat accordingly.



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 August 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 August 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 30 June 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-30 June 2002) there were just over 35,700 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre.
2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of June remained calm and stable. Few incidents of note were reported. The number of attempts to cross the border illegally fell considerably compared with the previous month, and the number of demonstrations fell by almost half.

Security

3. The incidents involving inter-ethnic violence reported across the province in June were minor. On 8 June, one Kosovar Serb was killed in Orahovac in what is believed to be an ethnically motivated incident. One significant incident took place in Mitrovica on 9 June when KFOR and United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) police acted jointly to defuse a dispute between about 100 Kosovar Serbs and 80 Kosovar Albanians over the use of a field.
4. The number of demonstrations in June fell to 66 from the 90 reported in May. The main cause of the protests was the arrest of six former Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK) members, three of whom are members of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), for the alleged kidnapping, torture and murder of five members of UCK in 1999. Most of the protests, which took place in Pec, Decane and Dakovica, were small and none were violent.
5. Demonstrations against the opening of the municipal community office in northern Mitrovica continued during the reporting period and involved from 30 to 50 people at a time.
6. The biggest demonstration took place in Pristina on 6 June when 5,000 union members protested against the threat to jobs from increasing privatization.
7. The joint UNMIK/KFOR operation to reduce tension in Mitrovica ended on 15 June, with the result that UNMIK police are now carrying out routine police activities in northern Mitrovica. Nevertheless, arrangements are in place to allow KFOR to intervene quickly to support the UNMIK police if necessary.
8. During the reporting period, KFOR continued to conduct search operations throughout the province, and seized weapons and ammunition on a daily basis. During June 215 assorted weapons, 552 grenades and mines and 33,661 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Twenty-seven people were arrested for possession of illegal weapons and handed over to UNMIK police.
9. During the reporting period, 923 weapons were destroyed in the weapons destruction programme.

Border/boundary security

10. The number of attempts to cross the border illegally decreased, with 27 incidents reported compared with 77 in May. The majority of incidents took place on the border with Albania. Of those arrested, 80 percent were Albanian, eight were

Kosovar Albanian and one was a national of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.^a

11. On 15 June, KFOR relocated the gate 1 boundary checkpoint onto the administrative boundary line following an agreement between the Commander of KFOR and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. That move was intended to prevent traders from evading customs fees.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

12. The security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remained in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement during the month of June.

13. With regard to KPC, the priority for the Commander of KFOR remains its strict control and supervision, and to that end he has introduced more liaison officers at the regional task group and detachment level.

14. The present rank structure of KPC was defined by UNMIK, KFOR and KPC staff, and is in line with the general KPC structure endorsed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Michael Steiner, on 9 May 2002. The presentation of rank certificates to 48 senior KPC members at a ceremony on 13 June concluded a process started on 31 January when General Ceku proposed ranks, titles and insignias for the different levels of the Corps.

15. Twenty-three cases of non-compliance were registered during June, and included the acting Commander of regional task group 1, who is under investigation for inappropriate use of a weapon. Three senior members of KPC were arrested on suspicion of involvement in kidnapping, torture and murder in 1999.

16. The KFOR/UNMIK working group is continuing to improve the KPC disciplinary code, and aims to make the document practical and relevant to the current security situation in Kosovo.

17. KFOR continues to provide training and courses for KPC units. Training activities will be limited during the holiday period in July.

Cooperation with international organizations

18. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance on request to international organizations and non-governmental organizations operating throughout Kosovo and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations, particularly in Mitrovica.

19. During the reporting period, KFOR and UNMIK signed a security transition strategy that will lead to KFOR handing over a number of tasks to UNMIK. Those tasks will include providing security for patrimonial sites, manning border crossing points and escorting non-governmental organizations and minority convoys. As a consequence of this agreement, KFOR will be freed from static duties and direct protection while maintaining a commitment to those areas where protection of minorities and border security is required.

^a Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

20. Preparations for the elections in October continue. A Joint Election Security Task Force involving KFOR and UNMIK police participants has been established to monitor the security situation in the period running up to the elections.

21. The Commander of KFOR presented diplomas to the 285 graduates of class 19 of the Kosovo Police Service,^b who graduated on 29 June. The graduates included 17 women and 30 persons from minority groups.

Refugees and displaced/persons^c

22. The number of minority returns so far in 2002 has reached 874 persons.

Outlook

23. The security situation remains quiet and stable.

^b The Kosovo Police Service now has 4,973 officers.

^c The total number of refugees who have returned to Kosovo since 1999 is 182,444. there remain 201,641 internally displaced persons in Serbia, and 29,658 in Montenegro, and 3,319 refugees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.



Security Council

Distr.: General
3 September 2002

Original: English

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the tenth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission, which is submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 (see annex).

Annex

Tenth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

Introduction

1. The present report, which is the tenth^a submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), covers the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) during the period from 1 June to 31 August 2002.

Briefings and consultations by the Executive Chairman

2. In the period under review, the Executive Chairman has continued his practice of providing monthly briefings to the presidents of the Security Council. He has also kept the Secretary-General and his senior staff informed of the activities of UNMOVIC. He participated in the dialogue held between the Secretary-General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq in Vienna on 4 and 5 July, including the chairing of discussions at the expert level between UNMOVIC and Iraqi experts. In addition, he has visited Paris and Washington, D.C., for consultations with senior members of the respective Governments. In New York, he has also provided briefings to visiting ministers, parliamentarians and government officials and given interviews to representatives of the media.

United Nations — Iraq dialogue

3. As mentioned above, the Executive Chairman took part in the July round of the United Nations-Iraq dialogue in Vienna. In addition to the plenary meetings led by the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, the Executive Chairman and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) led discussions at the expert level with an Iraqi team headed by General Amer Al-Sa'adi, who had been the main point-of-contact of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) in respect of chemical and biological weapons issues, and Dr. Jaafar

Dh. Jaafar, the high-level contact on nuclear weapon issues.

4. In discussions of the agenda for the meeting of the group of experts, Iraq sought, as it had done during the May round of talks, to have the focus on a review of the activities of UNSCOM and IAEA in Iraq during the period from May 1991 to December 1998, a joint assessment of disarmament issues unresolved at the end of that period and ways and means to resolve them. The joint assessment approach was deemed unacceptable by UNMOVIC. Under the procedures laid down in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), the Commission is to identify and assess key remaining disarmament tasks after it has had the opportunity to work for some time in Iraq and is able to supplement documentary and any other evidence available to it with observations on the ground.

5. The agenda for talks at the expert level, which was eventually agreed, did nevertheless include as a first item a point giving Iraq an opportunity to put forward its position on unresolved disarmament issues as they appeared at the end of 1998 and on ways and means to resolve them. It further included an agenda item calling for the joint discussion of practical arrangements, including logistics, related to the resumption of inspections. As noted in the Commission's previous report (S/2002/606), the UNMOVIC College of Commissioners had welcomed the intention of the Chairman, during the Vienna round of talks, to focus on acceptance by Iraq of the practical arrangements needed for the resumption of inspections in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements so as to help avoid disputes and misunderstandings during the start and operation of UNMOVIC inspections.

6. During the expert-level talks held in Vienna, the Iraqi side presented the views of Iraq on a number of disarmament issues discussed in the Amorim report (see S/1999/356). The UNMOVIC side explained, as it had done earlier, that the descriptions of unresolved issues in the Amorim report and the UNSCOM document (S/1999/94, annex) were used by UNMOVIC only as input into the analytical work of the

Commission. The Commission's experts also made use of the large archive and looked at the original records, inspection reports, documents of Iraq, supplier information and other information available to it. Conclusions and assessments by UNSCOM and the Amorim panel, while valuable, would have to be used in conjunction with other available information, notably that which will be obtained through the future submission by Iraq of the backlog of biannual declarations and observations made in Iraq by UNMOVIC (rebaselining) after the resumption of inspection work.

7. On behalf of UNMOVIC, the Director of the Division of Analysis and Assessment presented two unresolved disarmament issues in order to indicate the methodology used and what might be expected of Iraq in terms of how the issues might be resolved. The two issues chosen for presentation were the unilateral destruction of Scud-B fuel and oxidizer and the fate of 122mm rocket warheads. It was made clear that UNMOVIC would welcome any comments or information that the Iraqi side might wish to provide on these or any other subjects. It was also made clear that UNMOVIC would be ready to transmit to Iraq for comment the list of key remaining disarmament tasks, which the Commission will draft after having resumed inspection work in Iraq and before the list is sent to the College of Commissioners and submitted to the Security Council.

8. Another issue discussed with the Iraqi side in Vienna was the national implementation measures (including penal legislation) that Iraq is required to enact under the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by the Security Council in resolution 715 (1991), to prohibit Iraqi nationals from engaging in proscribed activity. It was agreed that this was one area in which progress might be made relatively easily.

9. In accordance with the agenda point on practical measures related to the resumption of inspections, the Director of the UNMOVIC Divisions of Planning and Operations and the Director of its Division of Technical Support and Training described a list of issues that included support, provision of minders, communications in-country and with New York, use of the Commission's Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring and Verification Centre, possible establishment of regional offices in Basra and Mosul, installation of monitoring equipment, entry into and exit from Iraq,

accommodation of both long-term and short-term staff, enhanced security, landing sites for both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters and overflights in Iraq. It was noted that most of what was mentioned was in line with past UNSCOM procedures but that UNMOVIC wished to reach an understanding with the Iraqi side on these issues prior to the deployment of inspectors and thus help to avoid unnecessary problems when inspections resumed. The Iraqi side said that, in principle, it agreed about the need to have such discussions in detail prior to the resumption of inspections. It was also noted that there were some new elements. The Iraqi side said that the practical measures would have to be looked at in Baghdad.

10. At the end of the talks in Vienna, the Secretary-General stated, inter alia, that the two sides had agreed to maintain contacts, which would include continuing discussions of technical matters.

11. After the meeting in Vienna in July, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, on 1 August, wrote to the Secretary-General expressing, inter alia, the desire of the Government of Iraq to conduct a round of technical talks between Iraqi experts and the Chairman and experts of UNMOVIC in Baghdad to review what had been accomplished during the period from May 1991 to December 1998, to look into the remaining issues as viewed by the former UNSCOM, to study and assess the importance of those issues and to decide upon the measures to resolve them when the inspection regime returns to Iraq. The Minister requested that his letter be conveyed to the members of the Security Council.

12. The letter was discussed informally by the Secretary-General and the members of the Security Council on 5 August, and a reply was sent by the Secretary-General on 6 August, in which it was noted that members of the Council, the Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Secretary-General welcomed the desire of the Government of Iraq to continue the dialogue aimed at reaching a comprehensive solution to the outstanding issues between Iraq and the United Nations. It was also noted that UNMOVIC was guided by, and must act in accordance with, Security Council resolutions and that, in Vienna, the Chairman of UNMOVIC had suggested to the Foreign Minister of Iraq that the most direct and appropriate way to resume the inspection process would be by holding talks at the expert level on practical arrangements for inspections, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

13. In his letter, the Secretary-General drew attention to the terms of Council resolution 1284 (1999) which direct UNMOVIC to draw up, no later than 60 days after it has started work in Iraq, for approval by the Security Council, a work programme which is to include, inter alia, the key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq. It also noted that the Security Council had clearly instructed UNMOVIC to start its work in Iraq by identifying and then submitting to the Council for its approval a list of the key remaining disarmament tasks. In closing, the Secretary-General requested the Government of Iraq to confirm that it accepted the sequence of steps outlined in the letter and send a formal invitation to UNMOVIC.

14. A second letter dated 15 August from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq (S/2002/939, annex) did not contain the formal invitation to UNMOVIC sought by the Secretary-General or an acceptance by Iraq of the sequence of steps that had been outlined by him. The Foreign Minister did, however, reaffirm the offer of Iraq to take part in a further series of technical discussions.

Staffing

15. As at the end of August 2002, the UNMOVIC core staff, in the Professional grades at Headquarters, comprised 63 persons of 27 nationalities, of which 10 are women. In addition, there are 220 experts of 44 nationalities on the roster of trained experts available to serve the Commission in Iraq.

Training

16. As part of its efforts to increase readiness, UNMOVIC has continued to attach high priority to the training of its staff and those on the roster of experts. In the period under review, it has conducted four advanced training courses covering biological dual-use items, practical skills and technology for on-site inspections in both the chemical and biological fields, and the operation and management of remote monitoring systems. Preparations are under way for a sixth general training course to be held in Vienna in October and for further advanced courses. Training for staff in New York continues on an ongoing basis. Potential participants are currently being interviewed. The Commission is grateful to those Member States that have supported the training activities.

Other activities

17. As mandated by the Security Council, UNMOVIC has continued to plan for the establishment of a system of reinforced ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues. With respect to the latter, UNMOVIC continues to review and refine its assessment of unresolved disarmament issues, basing itself on all available data and evidence, and to define possible approaches to the issues. At the same time, the Commission continues to group the unresolved disarmament issues into clusters so as to improve the understanding of their interrelationship and potential significance. This work — refinement and clustering — has occupied and still occupies considerable staff resources, especially those of the Division of Analysis and Assessment, and should provide part of the basis both for the future work programme envisaged in paragraph 7 of resolution 1284 (1999) and for the planning of future monitoring, verification and inspection.

18. Preparatory work has continued in the area of inspection planning. UNMOVIC staff have visited 11 laboratories that may offer assistance in sample analysis and proposals have been received from 6 of them. UNMOVIC experts are currently conducting technical evaluations of these facilities. It is expected that further proposals will be forthcoming. UNMOVIC has continued to acquire training quantities of equipment for the inspection mission, such as automatic air samplers, tamper-proof seals, gas masks, nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) protective suits, satellite phones etc., and to discuss with potential suppliers lead times for the delivery of field quantities of such equipment.

19. The central site database has been constructed and data are being entered. This site database has been harmonized with that used by the action team of IAEA. In addition, further work on the format and contents continues with respect to the monitoring declarations required of Iraq under Council resolution 715 (1991).

20. The creation of the UNMOVIC searchable electronic archive and database has continued. Documents continue to be scanned electronically and entered into this central database, which now contains over 30,000 records.

21. UNMOVIC has completed a glossary of terms and definitions, aimed at achieving consistency and standardization in oral and written reporting within UNMOVIC. The glossary has no legal status but is intended to be a practical internal working tool.

Non-inspection sources of information

22. In the continued absence of inspections in Iraq, UNMOVIC has stepped up its efforts to utilize other sources of information both to augment its assessments and to plan for the resumption of inspections.

23. An information manager for open source material has been recruited. Drawing on the experiences of other United Nations agencies, the Commission is exploring the development of its own open source search capabilities and is seeking assistance with appropriate software development. In addition, it continues to engage the services of the Monterey Institute for the review of open source data and has also entered into a contract with the International French Research Institute for similar material, with particular emphasis on European, Mediterranean and Middle Eastern sources.

24. UNMOVIC has continued to investigate alternate sources for commercial satellite imagery in addition to the contracted source already in place. Work to scan aerial images into the archive and link them to the central site database continues.

25. In the period under review, Member States have provided briefings on activities and infrastructural changes at sites subject to monitoring in Iraq. UNMOVIC will continue to seek presentations and products from supporting Governments with access to satellite imagery.

26. The Senior Officer for Outside Information has undertaken further liaison visits to a number of capitals of Member States and to permanent missions in New York with a view to receiving information relevant to the Commission's mandate. Any States with such information are encouraged to assist UNMOVIC in the discharge of its mandate.

Export/import

27. Under the provisions of Security Council resolution 1051 (1996), the joint unit of UNMOVIC and IAEA has continued to receive notifications from Member States of supplies sent to Iraq of dual-use

items. Iraq has, however, not provided its corresponding declarations.

28. UNMOVIC has continued to review all contracts concluded with the Government of Iraq under the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and to provide technical assistance to the Office of the Iraq Programme and to Member States. In mid-July, UNMOVIC and IAEA began assessing new contracts against the goods review list and associated procedures brought into force through the adoption of resolution 1409 (2002). In addition, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the procedures, in all contracts on hold at the time of the adoption of resolution 1409 (2002) are being assessed by UNMOVIC and IAEA against the new criteria of the goods review list. UNMOVIC has recruited further experts to cope with the additional workload. A secure high-capacity data link with IAEA in Vienna has been established to exchange goods review list contracts and assessments.

College of Commissioners

29. The tenth plenary session of the College of Commissioners was held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 and 30 August 2002. As on previous occasions, in addition to the members of the College, observers from IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons attended.

30. The Executive Chairman gave the Commissioners a report on the work of UNMOVIC since the last session of the College in May 2002 and also on the discussions held in Vienna in July between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and the Secretary-General, in which the Executive Chairman participated.

31. The College was also briefed on the status of the implementation of the goods review list and the associated procedures for its application.

32. The College welcomed the Executive Chairman's oral and written reports on the recent discussions held in Vienna and expressed its support for and confidence in the Chairman and the approach that he had taken in the talks with the Government of Iraq and in his statements to the media.

33. The College noted that, in the three rounds of talks held in 2002 in the context of the Secretary-General's dialogue with Iraq, UNMOVIC had explained in some detail how it is organized and how it plans to operate correct and effective inspection on

behalf of the Security Council and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council. The College welcomed the interest expressed by Iraq but regretted that as yet Iraq had not accepted resumed inspections in full conformity with binding Security Council resolutions. In the view of the College, such acceptance and a successful implementation of the Security Council resolutions are indispensable for a comprehensive solution of outstanding issues.

Notes

* The Commission's nine previous reports were issued as documents S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177, S/2001/515, S/2001/833, S/2001/1126, S/2002/195 and S/2002/606.

34. Although no date had been fixed for a further meeting in the context of the dialogue, it was nevertheless hoped that the continued contacts between Iraq and the United Nations would lead to an early resumption of inspections in Iraq. It was also stressed that Iraq should follow the sequence of steps that had been outlined by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 6 August 2002 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and prescribed with no ambiguity in Council resolution 1284 (1999). The College was of the view that a formal invitation should be sent to UNMOVIC to resume inspections. It reaffirmed the view that it had expressed at its session held in May 2002, that any talks held with Iraq prior to such invitation should focus on the acceptance by Iraq of the practical arrangements necessary for the resumption of inspections in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and agreements. It also reaffirmed its view that such clarification would be necessary before the deployment of any UNMOVIC inspectors to Iraq and that it would help to avoid disputes and misunderstandings during the start and operation of UNMOVIC inspections.

35. The College further welcomed the briefings presented by Christer Elfverson, Director of the Programme Management Division, Farid Zarif, Acting Director of the Contracts Processing and Monitoring Division of the Office of the Iraq Programme, and Rachel Davies, Director of the UNMOVIC Division of Information, on the Oil for Food Programme and on the status of implementation of the goods review list and associated procedures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 1409 (2002).

36. The College decided to hold its next session at the United Nations Headquarters, on 25 and 26 November 2002.

37. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Commissioners were consulted on the contents of the present report.



Security Council

Distr.: General
10 September 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 9 September 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 July 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 July 2002) there were just over 33,300 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre.
2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of July remained generally stable.

Security

3. The most serious incidents that occurred in the province in July related to two separate bombing incidents in the Vitina municipality, which has a history of inter-ethnic intimidation. The first was in the vicinity of Balance, where a grenade blast damaged a Kosovo Albanian shop, resulting in minor material damage. The second involved a series of from five to seven explosions in the vicinity of Klokot, and appeared to be part of a planned operation. Four Kosovo Serb abandoned houses were severely damaged, and two KFOR soldiers were injured, although it is believed that KFOR was not intentionally targeted. The two incidents are not thought to be related.
4. The number of demonstrations fell again, from 66 to 50, compared to the number reported for the previous month. The majority of the protests related to the arrest in June of six former UCK members for crimes allegedly committed during the 1999 war. The biggest demonstration was held on 9 July in the centre of Pristina and involved about 1,000 people.
5. KFOR continued to carry out Kosovo-wide search operations in its campaign against weapons-smuggling and terrorist activity. Weapons and ammunition were seized on a daily basis during July and, for the month, totalled 245 weapons, 281 grenades and mines, and 27,041 rounds of ammunition.
6. On 17 July, at the request of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), KFOR provided planning and general support as well as technical expertise and nuclear, biological and chemical equipment to a Toxic Industrial Material Unit of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) in an operation to move the toxic contents of 150 corroded barrels into new barrels at a disused paint factory in Vucitrn.
7. On 19 July, KFOR fire and medical personnel supported the civil authorities and the Kosovo Protection Corps in fighting a fire at the Kosovo B power station near Obilic (10 km north-west of Pristina) which started after lightning struck a transformer. A worker at the power station died and 34 others were treated for smoke inhalation. Until the B power station is repaired (which may take six months), the supply of electricity in the province has been rationed since the remaining A power station produces only 40 per cent of the normal electricity needs in Kosovo. Both KFOR and UNMIK are using their own generators to reduce consumption.
8. On 22 July, KFOR responded to an UNMIK request to increase patrols in Dakovica to stop looting after the town was blacked out after being hit by a whirlwind. In this incident, when roofs were blown off 50 houses, injuring many

people and killing two children, KFOR also helped to clear the main roads blocked by fallen trees, deliver food and medical care, and assist in traffic control.

9. On 25 July, KFOR helped in the medical evacuation and rescue of civilians when a bus from Montenegro crashed near the Kulina border crossing point in Multinational Brigade (West), in which 10 people were killed and about 25 were injured.

Border/boundary security

10. KFOR continued its activities along the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia¹ and with Albania. During the reporting period, the number of incidents related to illegal border crossing continued to decrease. Only nine incidents were reported in July.

11. A number of incidents along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia involving exchanges of small-arms fire have been reported since May, most occurring near the border post of Straza. No injuries or material damage have been reported.

12. With regard to the Administrative Boundary Line with Serbia, responsibility for two boundary crossing points was handed over to UNMIK police on 31 July in accordance with a KFOR-UNMIK memorandum of understanding. At the present time, there are 18 crossing points and these are located along the border/boundary with Albania, with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and with Serbia. Five are manned by KFOR, 11 by UNMIK (supported by KFOR), and two are covered by patrolling. Thirteen of these crossing points are located along the Administrative Boundary Line with Serbia.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

13. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps, the current strength is 3,860 active members and 740 reserves. The transfer of members to the reserve is taking place on a quarterly basis with a view to reducing the number of full-time members to 3,052 by January 2003 and to achieving a reserve force of 2,000 by that time.

14. During the period under review, two officers were dismissed for repeated breaches of the KPC Disciplinary Code and for making unauthorized statements to the press. Twenty-eight cases of non-compliance were opened in July for absenteeism and five for illegal possession of weapons.

15. The KPC Infrastructure Working Group, whose members are from KFOR, UNMIK and KPC, began the task of inspecting sites early in July and is expected to finish early in August. A report on the findings and recommendations will be available by 31 August.

16. The total number of weapons destroyed under the weapons destruction programme now stands at 20,913; during the reporting period 7,568 were destroyed.

17. The security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

Cooperation with international organizations

18. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

19. On 2 July, UNMIK police and KFOR officials signed a memorandum of understanding to increase the cooperation and coordination between the police and the military forces. Primarily the memorandum of understanding will establish a process for the transfer of responsibility from KFOR to UNMIK police for general public security, management of demonstrations, and enforcement and control of curfews within the Mitrovica region (including Vucitrn, Srbica, Zubin Potok, Leposavic and Zvecan). The memorandum of understanding will be completed by two separate technical agreements to establish mechanisms for the sharing of information and to permit an efficient response to incidents.

20. On 9 July, KFOR took the first step to transfer responsibility for train point security to the UNMIK police as part of the KFOR/UNMIK security transition strategy. KFOR is providing assistance in clearing debris placed on rail tracks and has provided area security since the end of June for train services between the Administrative Boundary Line and the city of Lesak as an extension of KFOR support for the security of trains, railway lines, and train stations between Djeneral Jankovic and the municipality of Lesak provided since March 2002.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

21. The incremental approach of KFOR to refugee returns has encouraged UNMIK and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in their policies of "freedom of movement" and "go and see visits". The frequency of the latter is reported to be growing, and in some cases without KFOR involvement. There have been 874 minority returns to Kosovo in the first five months of 2002 (reported by UNHCR) of whom 383 are Kosovo Serbs and 491 are from other minorities.

Outlook

22. The security situation in Kosovo continues to be stable, with signs of increasing freedom of movement. The level of serious crime is low.



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Fifteenth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

I. Introduction

1. As Members of the Security Council will recall, in my thirteenth report on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) (S/2002/267), I indicated that, should the security situation in Sierra Leone continue to improve after the holding of elections last May, adjustments would need to be made to the current size, composition and deployment of the Mission. Subsequently, on 19 June, I submitted to the Council an interim report (S/2002/679), which provided an assessment of the post-election situation in Sierra Leone. In that report, I also expressed my intention to present to the Council, in September 2002, detailed proposals for the drawdown of the Mission. The present report provides a further assessment of the security situation in Sierra Leone and describes the concept for the adjustment of UNAMSIL.

II. Security situation

2. The security situation in Sierra Leone has remained generally stable. With the exception of raids on border villages by armed elements from Liberia, occasional clashes between youth groups in Kono district and Tongo Fields and the non-indigenous population of these diamond-rich areas, and a crime-driven riot in Freetown on 18 July, no major incidents threatened the country's stability during the reporting period. The presence of UNAMSIL has continued to underpin the stability that has prevailed since the elections of 14 May. In addition, deployments of the Sierra Leone army and police forces to some parts of the country have further reassured the population and added momentum to the gradual return to normality.

3. The qualitative improvement in the overall security situation is manifested in the freedom of movement that is now possible throughout the country, the revival of commercial activity in previously economically dormant areas and the remarkable progress made in resettling displaced populations in all districts except the border areas. Returning refugees are also opting to proceed directly to their areas of origin rather than stay in transit camps.

4. However, while the prevailing calm is encouraging, there remain some serious security challenges that need to be addressed urgently in order to ensure sustained stability in the country. In particular, the 24,000 ex-combatants who are still awaiting reintegration opportunities are becoming increasingly restless and often resort to street protests. Some of them are reportedly being recruited by both the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) to fight in Liberia. The confirmation of these reports would be cause for serious concern, as this would pose a threat to Sierra Leone's stability, both in the near future and in the longer term.

5. The large numbers of unemployed youths who are mainly concentrated in urban centres throughout the country present another long-term problem. In this context, the violent incidents that occurred in Freetown on 18 July underscored the volatility of the city. Recently, the Sierra Leone police removed one potential source of insecurity from the capital by evicting some 500 former Civil Defence Forces (CDF) combatants who were occupying a hotel. However, unless economic activity is rapidly revived and employment opportunities are created in the near future, the concentration of unemployed youths and

frustrated former combatants in the urban areas could become a source of further instability.

6. Despite the Government's ongoing efforts to regulate diamond-mining activities, security remains a concern in the diamond-producing areas of the country. Competition for access to these resources continues to create community tensions. While the arrangements put in place by the Government of Sierra Leone for issuing diamond-mining licences through chiefdom officials are a positive step, they have not yet succeeded in curbing illegal mining. In addition, the local government structures in these areas are yet to be fully installed, and the police personnel and resources are sparsely deployed. Thuggish youth groups are attempting to fill the vacuum created by the absence of firm Government control. These groups have been particularly assertive in Kono district and Tongo Fields, where, as mentioned above, they have attempted to expel residents who originally came from other districts.

7. The challenges faced by the Government in the efforts to consolidate its authority in the provinces go beyond the diamond areas. Although Government officials have been deployed to the districts and most paramount chiefs have returned to their areas, the district administrations still lack adequate capacity to deliver basic services to the population. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the administration of law and order in the districts continues to be hampered by logistical challenges, as well as by the inadequate strength of the police force and the limited coverage of the judicial and penal systems. This is a very serious gap, considering that the primary objective of the deployment of UNAMSIL throughout the country was to facilitate the restoration of State authority.

8. A major objective of the disarmament process in Sierra Leone was to dismantle the military apparatus of CDF and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and encourage the latter to transform itself into a political party that would pursue its interests through a democratic political process. By all assessments, the military structures of RUF inside Sierra Leone have crumbled after disarmament, and the movement has formally transformed itself into the Revolutionary United Front Party (RUF). However, the prospects of keeping the recently formed RUF in the mainstream of the democratic process are now uncertain. There are indications of disarray within the party, and its influence has continued to decline following its poor

performance in the elections of 14 May. Citing financial difficulties, the party has closed some of its main offices in the districts, and its Secretary-General, who was also its candidate in the presidential elections, resigned from the party on 13 August. The implications of these developments for the country's stability remain unclear, and UNAMSIL is closely monitoring them. The current RUF leaders, however, have said that they take these developments as a challenge to reorganize and ensure their party's survival. UNAMSIL also continues to monitor CDF, whose local command structures have remained intact in some areas where, in the absence of the police force, they have continued to usurp the enforcement of law and order.

9. In addition to the challenges described above, it is also important to note that sustained stability in Sierra Leone will depend on the Government's capacity to effectively assume responsibility for the country's security after the departure of UNAMSIL. Despite significant improvements in the operational capabilities of the Sierra Leone army and police, these security forces still face serious shortcomings and do not yet have the capacity to sustain a stable security environment on their own.

10. My interim report to the Council (S/2002/679) stressed that the conflict in Liberia constituted the most serious threat to the stability that now prevails in Sierra Leone. Regrettably, that situation has not changed. Despite reinforced Sierra Leone army deployments in the border areas, armed elements from Liberia continue to raid border hamlets for food and to abduct villagers. In addition, when under pressure from the opposing side, AFL and LURD forces in Liberia have tended to retreat to the border areas of Sierra Leone and Guinea. Dozens of AFL soldiers and, lately, LURD elements have deserted their units and handed themselves over to Sierra Leonean authorities. The Government of Sierra Leone has decided to construct a special camp for these deserters.

11. There are also persistent reports that former RUF field commander Sam Bockarie and his followers are still active in some of Liberia's security structures. However, there has so far been no evidence of links between them and the leaders of RUF in Sierra Leone. The presence in Liberia of Bockarie and his followers, and of recently recruited ex-RUF and ex-CDF combatants, could pose the risk of a vicious cycle of violence, not only in Sierra Leone, but also in the wider Mano River Union subregion.

III. Benchmarks

12. Notwithstanding the continuing challenges described above, the successful completion of the disarmament process last January and the stability prevailing since the May presidential and parliamentary elections have created new circumstances that now make it possible to consider adjustments to the size and composition of UNAMSIL. However, in order to ensure that the process of downsizing the Mission does not jeopardize the progress achieved so far in stabilizing Sierra Leone, steps must be taken to minimize the remaining threats, and support for the consolidation of peace in the country should be maintained, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 1400 (2002) of 28 March 2002. The task of downsizing the Mission, while at the same time consolidating the peace and addressing the remaining security challenges, will be a delicate one requiring careful assessment and balancing. To this end, specific benchmarks that should guide the envisaged drawdown of UNAMSIL have been identified.

13. The paramount concern in implementing the adjustments to the Mission will be to avoid creating a security vacuum in the country. Consequently, progress in building up the capacity of the Sierra Leone police and army will constitute the key security benchmark that should determine the pace of the drawdown process. The other benchmarks will consist of priority tasks aimed at minimizing the security challenges described earlier, and include completing the reintegration of former combatants, consolidating State authority throughout the country and restoring effective Government control over diamond mining. It may be recalled that these priorities, in fact, constitute a key part of the issues identified in the Lomé and Abuja Agreements as crucial for the success of the Sierra Leone peace process. It is therefore imperative that they be accomplished before UNAMSIL's departure from Sierra Leone. Progress towards the resolution of the conflict in Liberia must also be an important benchmark, as it will inevitably affect how UNAMSIL adapts to the prevailing security conditions on the ground. These benchmarks are explained in detail in paragraphs 14 to 25 below.

A. Building the capacity of the army and police

14. The International Military Advisory and Training Team, which is led by the United Kingdom, has achieved remarkable progress in restructuring, training and equipping the Sierra Leone army. Nevertheless, the shortcomings described in my interim report have persisted. Issues of particular concern are the makeshift nature of the army's accommodation facilities in its areas of deployment and the rudimentary state of its permanent garrison locations. Efforts to address these shortcomings, as well as the army's equipment shortfalls, will need to be accelerated in order to ensure the sustainability of its deployments as UNAMSIL draws down.

15. The Sierra Leone police force has also recovered significantly over the past two years, primarily due to its new leadership, the refresher courses provided by United Nations civilian police and the Commonwealth team, and the equipment it has received from the United Kingdom and the United Nations Development Programme. UNAMSIL has also provided the necessary logistical assistance during the deployment of the police force to the 17 police districts, and resources from the United Nations Trust Fund for Sierra Leone have been used to construct some new police stations. However, the police force still lacks sufficient training facilities, transport, communications equipment and police stations, and is understaffed.

16. The Government of Sierra Leone has decided to bring the strength of the national police force to its pre-war level of 9,500 personnel. In order to achieve this goal, the police force needs to recruit 3,000 new cadets. Finding qualified candidates will be a major challenge, given the disruption of the school system during the war. The police training centres at Hastings and in the provinces will also need to be refurbished in order to meet the training needs of the national police force. Currently, the only functioning training centre at Hastings has the capacity to train only 200 cadets per intake. This has to be expanded to 250 per intake if the Government's target of recruiting and training 1,000 cadets per annum is to be met. The police force also needs to be adequately equipped, and more police stations should be built across the country.

17. These tasks, which are crucial for the accomplishment of the critical security benchmark for the drawdown of UNAMSIL, will require a central role

and enhanced engagement on the part of donor countries. It should also be noted that the police force can function effectively only if the complementary sectors of the State, in particular the judiciary and the penal systems, are rehabilitated and adequate staff recruited and deployed. A comprehensive assessment of the needs in all these areas will have to be conducted urgently by the Government of Sierra Leone.

18. The Government of Sierra Leone also has to play its part in addressing the challenges facing the national police force. Recently, the Government adopted a strategic plan for the development of the police force. The plan identified key objectives: recruiting new cadets; providing training for new recruits and for trainers, as well as further training for serving personnel; and providing the necessary equipment and infrastructure for the police. The Government has also indicated its intention to increase the budget for the police so as to facilitate the recruitment of the additional personnel required. This is a commendable step. However, more needs to be done to ensure that the police are adequately remunerated, in order both to enhance morale and discipline and to attract quality personnel. Sustaining the deployments and operations of the police force will also be a major challenge for the Government.

B. Reintegration of ex-combatants

19. The disarmament and demobilization process cannot be considered a success unless the reintegration process — a key component of the programme, designed to give former combatants an alternative way of life — is completed. To date, of the more than 55,000 former combatants who registered for reintegration (including those disarmed prior to the May 2000 crisis), some 31,000 have been absorbed in reintegration projects, while the other 24,000 are still awaiting reintegration opportunities. Progress in absorbing them in the reintegration programme has been hampered primarily by financial constraints. The effect of these constraints in delaying the reintegration process has been particularly remarkable in the Kono and Kailahun districts, the two most serious flashpoints in the country. In Kailahun, which borders Liberia, there is a troubling concentration of ex-combatants, making them easy prey to be lured to fight in Liberia. Aware of the danger posed by the situation, the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization

and Reintegration plans to place about 7,000 ex-combatants in the reintegration programme every six months, so that all the remaining ex-combatants would be absorbed by mid-2004. There are also plans to devise special programmes for former senior commanders and leaders of RUF and CDF, because they may not fit into the regular reintegration programmes. However, the National Committee has informed UNAMSIL that there is a shortfall of \$13.5 million in funding for reintegration, and that the funds currently available from the World Bank's Multi-Donor Trust Fund for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Sierra Leone will be depleted by September.

20. The goal set by the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration to place every registered ex-combatant in a reintegration project by mid-2004 can be achieved only if the funding needed for reintegration is made available by the donor community. This goal, which is a benchmark in itself, would greatly contribute to the consolidation of stability and facilitate the successful downsizing of UNAMSIL. Drawing down in areas where there are still large numbers of idle ex-combatants would be accompanied by risks of renewed instability.

C. Restoration of Government control over diamond mining

21. The illicit mining and international trading of diamonds played a major role in fuelling the war in Sierra Leone, and remain a potential source of instability. Considerable progress has been made in increasing official exports of diamonds under the Certificate of Origin regime established by the Government of Sierra Leone pursuant to Security Council resolution 1306 (2000). However, the infrastructure in the diamond-rich areas is severely damaged, and, as indicated above, there is considerable tension between the indigenous people of the diamond-mining areas and other groups. The current system of allocating licences may need to be reviewed so as to ensure that concessions are awarded in a transparent manner that brings clear benefits to local people and the national economy. In addition, the Government needs to consolidate its authority in the volatile diamond-mining areas.

D. Consolidation of State authority

22. As UNAMSIL draws down, it is important to ensure that effective civil authority is restored throughout the country, in order to facilitate the maintenance of law and order and establish structures that can deliver basic services to the people. To this end, bilateral and multilateral assistance is needed for rehabilitating administrative facilities, refurbishing district courts and prison facilities, training magistrates and providing local administrations with a minimum of equipment.

23. UNAMSIL intends to provide limited assistance for the process of filling 60 vacant paramount chiefdoms. The process is scheduled to take place from September to December 2002. Of more significance are the local government elections that will be held for the first time in more than 25 years. That process should further deepen the democratic process in Sierra Leone through decentralization, and thus lead to greater transparency in governance. The local government elections are being planned for April 2003, and the Chairman of the National Electoral Commission has already forewarned my Special Representative to expect a request for UNAMSIL assistance. It will be recalled that the Mission's assistance was crucial to the successful holding of the May 2002 general elections. It will therefore be advisable to envisage assistance for the local government elections in the areas of security and logistics, and this is being taken into account in UNAMSIL's drawdown planning.

E. The conflict in Liberia

24. As indicated earlier, the interaction of developments in Liberia and Sierra Leone will inevitably affect the adjustments to be made to UNAMSIL. Measures need to be taken to ensure that the Sierra Leone army has the means and capability to deter border incursions by armed Liberian elements. The Government should also urgently investigate and take measures to halt any recruitment of ex-combatants by AFL and LURD that may be taking place. In addition, the Government needs assistance to construct internment camps to enable it to control the deserting AFL and LURD elements who have entered Sierra Leone.

25. Increased efforts on the part of the international community are also needed to find a durable solution to

the conflict in Liberia. A cessation of hostilities in that country would facilitate an early and orderly drawdown of UNAMSIL. In this regard, the ongoing initiatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the efforts to improve relations among the three Mano River Union countries, under the auspices of King Mohammed VI of Morocco, are commendable. However, it is imperative that the wider international community, in particular the Security Council, urgently engage Liberia in a substantive, long-term manner, with a view to safeguarding the progress made in Sierra Leone and achieving regional stability. In the meantime, the border areas of Sierra Leone will continue to be considered key terrain, requiring UNAMSIL troops to maintain the necessary capability to backstop the Sierra Leone army. UNAMSIL troops should be expected to continue dominating such terrain until steps are taken to find a lasting solution to the Liberian conflict.

IV. Adjustments to and drawdown of UNAMSIL

26. The proposals presented in this section cover the adjustments that would be made to the size and composition of the military component, civilian police and other civilian components of UNAMSIL. The adjustment and drawdown concept takes into account the benchmarks described above and is designed to adapt UNAMSIL to the current circumstances, while ensuring that it will continue to be able to support the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone to consolidate peace. The drawdown of the Mission would be executed in a measured, phased and deliberate manner intended to enable it to maintain, at every stage, an appropriate level of military capability and mobility, until it can gradually hand over responsibilities to a sufficiently effective Sierra Leone army and police. The concept also recognizes the need to guard against the risk of the drawdown process itself precipitating renewed instability.

27. In devising the plan, a mechanism was established for consultation and coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone, including the police and the army. My Special Representative has kept President Kabbah updated on the planning process. On 8 August, I received a letter from the President in which he provided important ideas on benchmarks to be taken into account in downsizing UNAMSIL. That letter has

been circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/2002/975). In addition, UNAMSIL extensively consulted other partners on the ground, including ECOWAS, donors and the diplomatic community in Freetown.

A. Military component

28. The proposed plan for downsizing the military component of the Mission is based on an evaluation of a series of possible security scenarios. The worst-case scenario, which could emerge in the event that there is no satisfactory progress in building up the capacity of the army and police, and if the threat from Liberia becomes more critical, envisages a drawdown process extending for a considerable period of time. The scenario considered the most likely assumes effective and timely international investment in a capable Sierra Leone police force and army, which is faced with only minor domestic and external challenges. In this scenario, the military component could realistically be expected to draw down over a period of approximately two years, with withdrawal largely completed by December 2004, provided that sufficient investment is made in developing the Sierra Leone police and army capabilities.

29. The broad drawdown concept being proposed remains valid for all the scenarios that have been considered. The concept envisages an initial phase during which adjustments would be made to the force through the "pruning" of troops that are no longer operationally essential while still maintaining a presence throughout the country. These adjustments, which could begin as soon as the Security Council approves the proposals, are expected to result in a reduction in the strength of the peacekeeping force by some 600 troops by the end of 2002.

30. Subsequently, the peacekeeping force would draw down in a series of phases and vacate areas of the country that are identified through benchmarks as being ready for handover to Sierra Leone's security forces with minimum risk. These phases would be interspersed with a period of stabilization and assessment at the end of each significant force withdrawal, in order to monitor local, national and subregional reaction before the next step of the drawdown begins.

31. Specifically, in the second phase, UNAMSIL troops would concentrate in the central part of the country, around key provincial towns, the main lines of communication, the principal diamond fields and the areas bordering Liberia. During this phase, which could begin as early as January 2003 and could be completed by August 2003, UNAMSIL's five sectors would be reduced to three, and four major units (4,000 troops) would be withdrawn. The remaining 13,000 troops would dominate key terrain and threat areas. A robust monitoring capability would be maintained in the vacated areas, using United Nations military observers and the civilian component of UNAMSIL. The Sierra Leone police and army, with enhanced capacity, would take over the areas vacated by UNAMSIL troops in order not to create a security vacuum. UNAMSIL troops would still maintain sufficient mobility and military capacity to reach the vacated areas in a timely manner, should the need to deter or counter any resurgence in violence arise.

32. As soon as conditions allowed, the third phase would follow, with significant further troop reductions, from 13,000 down to about 5,000 by late 2004, although this is predicated entirely on the Sierra Leone police being able to assume their responsibilities in the areas to be vacated by UNAMSIL. In this phase, the peacekeeping force would pull back to the Freetown and Lungi peninsulas and hand over responsibility for security in the hinterland to the Government of Sierra Leone. Tentatively, in the final phase a presence of some 2,000 military personnel is envisaged, the precise form of which would be dependent on the nature of the security situation at that time, as well as on the assessment of progress made in attaining the benchmarks. In this regard, the Security Council may wish, before the commencement of the third phase, to once again take comprehensive stock of the drawdown process, the benchmarks attained and the prevailing security situation, with a view to deciding on the final exit of UNAMSIL and successor arrangements.

B. United Nations civilian police

33. As requested by members of the Security Council, UNAMSIL, the Secretariat and the Government of Sierra Leone have discussed a range of ideas that would enable the civilian police component of UNAMSIL, in partnership with the Commonwealth team, to contribute proactively to strengthening the

capacity of the Sierra Leone police. These consultations suggest that, given the role it has played so far in advising and training the Sierra Leone police, as well as in providing support for its deployment, and considering the available logistical capacity of UNAMSIL, the civilian police component of the Mission, together with the Commonwealth team, could play an enhanced role in assisting in the recruitment of new Sierra Leone police cadets; devising and delivering a basic and field training programme for the new recruits; providing additional training to serving personnel; training Sierra Leonean trainers; providing advice on strategic and operational planning; and devising and supporting a deployment plan aimed at enhancing security in the areas to be vacated by UNAMSIL troops.

34. Such an enhanced role for the civilian police component of UNAMSIL would require its strength to be increased to 185 personnel, from its currently authorized strength of 60. The enlarged United Nations civilian police component would consist of 57 trainers assigned to the police training facilities at Hastings and in the provinces to provide basic training for new recruits, as well as refresher courses for serving personnel and training for Sierra Leonean trainers; 85 trainers assigned to the 17 police divisions across the country to provide on-the-job tutoring and mentoring; 15 trainers assigned to the Sierra Leone police at the headquarters level, as well as at regional and divisional levels, to provide management training; 16 senior-level mentors assigned to the Sierra Leone police headquarters to provide advice on operational and strategic planning; and 10 officers, as well as a commissioner and a deputy commissioner, assigned to UNAMSIL headquarters to provide guidance and support to the above-mentioned teams. UNAMSIL and the Secretariat are developing a concept of operations for such an enhanced role for United Nations civilian police.

35. Coordination between the Sierra Leone police, United Nations civilian police and the Commonwealth team would be ensured through a steering committee, to be chaired by the Inspector General of the Sierra Leone police. It is envisaged that the Commonwealth team would continue to provide logistical assistance, as well as specialized training, particularly to the Operations Support Division and other specialized branches of the police force.

C. Other civilian components

36. As the drawdown of the military component began, appropriate adjustments would also be made to the other civilian components of the Mission — the political, human rights, policy planning, civil affairs, public information, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration coordination, and administrative sections. These adjustments would take into account the new tasks that may be entrusted to the Mission. At the same time, as the activities of the Special Court and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission begin, there may be need for an increase in some components of UNAMSIL so that the Mission can provide adequate support to these important institutions. It is therefore envisaged that my Special Representative would keep under constant review the tasks of the substantive components and recommend the necessary adjustments.

V. Transition to peace-building and national recovery

National recovery efforts

37. Sierra Leone is today one of the poorest countries in the world. A decade of conflict has left its legacy not only in loss of life, widespread poverty and destroyed infrastructure, but also in the severe depletion of national capacity. President Kabbah addressed a number of the issues his Government intends to tackle in his inaugural speech on 12 July. The gradual and phased drawdown of UNAMSIL would provide the Government of Sierra Leone breathing space to build up its capacity and mobilize the resources needed to address not only the consequences of the war, but also its root causes, in particular misgovernance, corruption and the erosion of fundamental human rights. While pursuing the programme of political reform and capacity-building, the Government will at the same time face the challenge of addressing the remaining emergency relief needs and rebuilding the economy. The transition to peace-building and national recovery will therefore inevitably be dominated by an array of competing security, economic and social demands that call for careful, integrated planning.

38. The Government has established a National Recovery Committee, chaired by the Vice-President, which is responsible for developing and coordinating national recovery efforts. The Committee brings

together Government representatives and all relevant international partners present in the country. Under the Committee's auspices, a national recovery strategy has been developed, which identifies the recovery needs of each district. These include the resettlement of displaced populations, the special needs of women and children victims of the war, the restoration of critical social services and community reconciliation.

39. The United Nations country team in Sierra Leone, working together with UNAMSIL, has developed a plan for supporting the national recovery strategy. The plan focuses on coordination for recovery, facilitating the reintegration of returning populations, encouraging community reconciliation and promoting the protection of human rights. The funding needs for the national recovery strategy will be presented at a donors' meeting planned for November 2002. For this purpose, the Government, the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations are preparing, in coordination, both the relief and recovery funding needs for the year ahead. One of the major challenges the Government will face is that of regulating diamond-mining activity, which has the potential to generate the much-needed revenue for national recovery.

40. The humanitarian situation of internally displaced persons and refugees will remain a major challenge in the peace-building process. All efforts must be directed towards creating the right conditions for sustainable return and resettlement. The Government and humanitarian agencies expect to complete the resettlement of the remaining 11,000 internally displaced persons by October 2002, at which point all camps of internally displaced persons would be officially closed.

41. On the other hand, the influx of Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone, whose infrastructure is already under strain from its own returnees, remains a source of concern. The United Nations country team has developed a contingency plan that makes provision for 125,000 refugees crossing into Sierra Leone by the end of 2002. As of 31 August, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had registered 56,000 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone, of whom 35,000 are living in poor conditions in camps. Such is the problem being posed, in terms of both internal security and the strain on resources, that the Government of Sierra Leone has recently written to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Ruud Lubbers, expressing its utmost concern over the situation and seeking his support in the development and implementation of appropriate strategies to address the issues at hand. Urgent funding is required to ensure proper care and durable solutions. In addition, the Government would need to take more concrete action in screening the camps for ex-combatants. So far, only slow progress has been made in the establishment of separate internment camps.

VI. Special Court

42. The Special Court for Sierra Leone began its operations in Sierra Leone with the arrival in early July of the Registrar, the Prosecutor and their advance teams. On 25 July 2002, the appointment of eight judges to serve in the Trial Chamber and the Appeals Chamber were announced. Alternate judges for the two Chambers have also been identified, in case the Special Court decides to make such appointments. According to the statute of the Special Court, judges of the Trial Chamber will take office shortly before the investigation process has been completed, and judges of the Appeals Chamber will take permanent office when the first trial process has been completed.

43. In laying the administrative and financial bases for the existence and operation of the Special Court, a process of recruiting both international and local staff has begun, and a loan agreement for the release of a number of United Nations staff has been concluded. The Registrar of the Court recently submitted to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations a comprehensive list of areas in which the Court needs support from UNAMSIL. UNAMSIL has received a similar request for logistical support from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Discussions between the Special Court and the Mission on support for the Special Court (on a fee-for-service basis) in the areas of procurement, security and logistics have been initiated. Pending the completion of the permanent building for the Special Court, the advance teams of both the Registrar and the Prosecutor have been operating from the Bank of Sierra Leone complex.

VII. Human rights, national reconciliation and justice

44. The promotion of human rights, national reconciliation and justice constitutes an integral part of the transitional process aimed at building durable peace. In this regard, the support of UNAMSIL for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, within available resources and in cooperation with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, will continue to be important. By supporting an operational, effective and fully funded Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the international community and UNAMSIL could squarely address one of the potential destabilizing factors that could undermine the consolidation of peace, namely, the perceived lack of support provided to victims of the conflict in contrast with the assistance provided to ex-combatants. I therefore once again strongly encourage the international community to respond urgently and generously to the recent appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for contributions to ensure the continued operation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It should be recalled that, of the budget of almost \$7 million for the operation of the Commission, revised from the earlier figure of about \$10 million, only about \$1.1 million has been pledged.

45. The consolidation of peace and of the rule of law will require the creation of sustainable local capacity to promote and protect human rights. This should include the establishment and strengthening of relevant democratic institutions and the implementation of legislation, legal remedies and protection mechanisms. The priority in the current period should be to support the creation of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary capable of addressing issues such as access to justice, prolonged pre-trial detention, juvenile offenders and crime, in tandem with the efforts to strengthen the police force. National judicial structures, as well as all other areas of the administration of justice, also need to be made responsive to gender and child-protection concerns.

46. It is imperative to identify viable actors within the Government and civil society to progressively take the lead in the promotion and protection of human rights. In this regard, national institutions, the Ombudsman's office and human rights non-governmental organizations need to be strengthened

during the transition to peace-building, through training and capacity-building, in order to ensure their sustainability.

Protection of children

47. Children under the age of 18 make up approximately 50 per cent of the population of Sierra Leone and were particularly affected by and targeted during the conflict. Addressing the special needs of war-affected children will therefore continue to be a priority throughout the transition process. The successful reintegration of former child combatants and other children separated from their families requires a long-term approach and commitment. Particular attention will be given to children who were bypassed by the formal disarmament process. Community-based reintegration programmes are being developed to provide former child combatants, girl mothers and street children with access to education, skills training or apprenticeships, and to fully integrate them into communities. Special care will be needed for sexually abused girls.

48. Continued United Nations support will be critical for the strengthening of child protection structures in Sierra Leone, in particular child protection committees and child welfare committees at the district and chiefdom levels. UNAMSIL and the United Nations Children's Fund are supporting the newly established National Commission for War-Affected Children, which will play a critical role as a national advocate to raise child-protection concerns. Appropriate measures will have to be undertaken to ensure that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is to give special attention to the experiences of children during conflict, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone, whose jurisdiction includes specific crimes against children, develop and implement child-sensitive procedures for involving children in their work.

49. Within UNAMSIL, several steps have been taken in order to prevent and address cases of sexual abuse and exploitation, an issue highlighted in Security Council resolution 1400 (2002). These include, in particular, the establishment of child-protection committees within battalion and company units, the setting up of a personnel conduct committee, improved systems of monitoring and reporting and a training-of-trainers programme in child protection at the level of warrant officers and sergeants. Similarly, the United

Nations country team and the humanitarian community have strengthened preventive measures, such as the issuance of standards of accountability for humanitarian and development workers and the establishment of mechanisms for community monitoring and reporting.

VIII. Financial aspects

50. The General Assembly, by its resolution 56/251 B of 27 June 2002 appropriated the amount of \$699.8 million gross for the maintenance of UNAMSIL for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003. Should the Security Council approve my recommendations, set out in paragraph 58 below, concerning the extension of the mandate of UNAMSIL, the cost of the operation and maintenance of the Mission during the extension period will be limited to resources approved by the General Assembly.

51. As at 31 July 2002, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNAMSIL amounted to \$231.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to \$1,863.4 million. Contributions to the Trust Fund to support United Nations peacekeeping-related efforts in Sierra Leone amounted to \$2.5 million, with expenditure authorized in the amount of \$2.4 million.

IX. Observations

52. Since the completion of the disarmament process last January, Sierra Leone has witnessed steady and remarkable progress in a number of important areas, which has opened up expanded peace-building and recovery opportunities. In the security sector, the initial deployments of the Sierra Leone army and police have prepared the ground for developing their capacity to take over security responsibilities from UNAMSIL. On the political front, the successful May presidential and parliamentary elections have laid a solid foundation for the Government to consolidate its authority throughout the country, restore its control over natural resources and foster good governance. With the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court established, it is now possible to move the process of national reconciliation forward and address the human rights abuses of the past.

53. The initial steps taken by the Government of Sierra Leone to utilize these opportunities are commendable. In particular, I welcome the recent approval of a strategic development plan for the Sierra Leone police and the budgetary allocations for the recruitment of additional police cadets. Furthermore, the ongoing deployment of Government officials in the districts, as well as the planned filling of vacant paramount chiefdoms and the holding of local government elections, should contribute further to the consolidation of the Government's authority throughout the country. The development of a national recovery strategy that provides a framework for reviving economic activity, rehabilitating the infrastructure, restoring public services, resettling returning populations and meeting the needs of women and children victims of the conflict is also a very welcome step. In the meantime, the establishment of the National Recovery Committee has resulted in an integrated approach to planning for the transition to peace-building, which is bringing together the relevant Government departments, United Nations development agencies, UNAMSIL and donors.

54. These encouraging developments, along with the steady improvement in the security situation in Sierra Leone, have created new circumstances in the country that make it possible to consider beginning the drawdown of UNAMSIL. The ultimate objective of the drawdown process is to conduct a gradual, phased and deliberate transfer of responsibility for the security of Sierra Leone from UNAMSIL to the Government of Sierra Leone, in a manner that gives the Government the opportunity to build its capacity and enables it to sustain the prevailing stable conditions. The drawdown proposals presented in the present report emerged from a very careful analysis of the existing security situation, as well as a thorough threat assessment. They are also a product of close consultations with the Government of Sierra Leone. In addition, the views of members of the Security Council and countries contributing troops to UNAMSIL were sought and taken into account in finalizing the proposals.

55. I believe that, in the present circumstances, these proposals constitute the most realistic strategy for adjusting the Mission without putting at risk the progress achieved so far. In the light of the views expressed by members of the Security Council and troop contributors during recent consultations, it is important to stress that the pace of the drawdown

process will have to be governed by progress in achieving the specific benchmarks identified in this report. The Government of Sierra Leone and the international community are therefore strongly encouraged to make a timely and effective investment for the accomplishment of these benchmarks. This would make it possible to accelerate the pace of the drawdown process.

56. The beginning of the drawdown of UNAMSIL will take the Mission into the final phase of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone, which is recognizably one of the most difficult aspects of such operations. Its outcome will be critical in determining whether the efforts of the international community in the country over the past few years can be considered a durable success. The considerable political, human and financial resources invested in Sierra Leone so far have brought us to the verge of success. However, if not adequately addressed, the challenges remaining in the country could easily undermine this progress. In order to safeguard its large investment in Sierra Leone, the international community must stay the course, provide the resources needed to complete the reintegration of ex-combatants, enhance the capacity of the Sierra Leone police, ensure the effective functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and support the transition to peace-building, and thereby grasp the success that is within reach. The Government of Sierra Leone, too, must do its part by redoubling its efforts to consolidate its authority throughout the country and restore control over the natural resources, which should generate the revenue needed to lay the foundations of sustainable recovery.

57. In the meantime, I remain deeply concerned about the conflict in Liberia. Unless the international community engages constructively in Liberia with a view to bringing that conflict to an early end, it could escalate further, jeopardizing the progress achieved in Sierra Leone and destabilizing the wider Mano River subregion. A possible prolonged stalemate in the conflict would have equally tragic consequences for the people of Liberia. I therefore exhort the international community to address urgently the Liberia issue and take the necessary action, in consultation with ECOWAS, which is already engaged in commendable efforts to find a resolution to the conflict.

58. In view of the considerations explained in the present report, I recommend that the Security Council

approve the proposals set out in paragraphs 26 to 36 above for the adjustment and drawdown of UNAMSIL and that it extend the mandate of the Mission for a further period of six months, in order to facilitate the commencement of this crucial process. Should the Council approve these proposals, it is expected that implementation of the first phase of the drawdown plan could begin without delay. Following completion of the first phase, I would submit a report providing an assessment of its implementation and making further recommendations concerning the commencement of the second phase. This would provide UNAMSIL, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Security Council the opportunity to take stock of the security situation, in particular the potential threats to stability identified in the present report, and to evaluate progress made in accomplishing the benchmarks.

59. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries, as well as to ECOWAS and donor countries, for their continued support for UNAMSIL. I particularly commend the UNAMSIL military contingents, which have continued to make available their own resources to improve the lot of the people of Sierra Leone through community projects, the provision of medical facilities and support for other humanitarian activities. I also wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Oluwemi Adeniji, and all UNAMSIL military and civilian personnel, as well as the Government of Sierra Leone and the donor community, for their tireless efforts to bring lasting peace to the country.

Annex**United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone: contributions as at 27 August 2002****Authorized military strength: 17,500 (up to 260 military observers)**

	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Sector headquarters staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bangladesh	12	18	4 183	65	4 278
Bolivia	6				6
Canada	5				5
China	6				6
Croatia	10				10
Czech Republic	5				5
Denmark	2				2
Egypt	10				10
France	1				1
Gambia	24				24
Germany			12		12
Ghana	6	11	851	59	927
Guinea	12	5	775		792
Indonesia	10				10
Jordan	10	2	120		132
Kenya	11	14	995	65	1 085
Kyrgyzstan	2				2
Malaysia	10				10
Mali	8				8
Nepal	10	5	800		815
New Zealand	2				2
Nigeria	10	16	3 222	62	3 310
Pakistan	10	18	4 201	50	4 279
Russian Federation	15	4	106		125
Slovakia	2				2
Sweden	3				3
Thailand	5				5
Ukraine	5	5	637		647
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15	7			22
United Republic of Tanzania	12				12

	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Sector headquarters staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
Uruguay	11				11
Zambia	10	6	819	5	840
Total	260	111	16 721	306	17 398

Force Commander: Kenya; Deputy Force Commander: Nigeria; Chief Military Observer: Pakistan.
 Civilian police: Bangladesh: 6; Canada: 2; Cameroon: 1; Gambia: 4; Ghana, 9; India: 2; Jordan: 5; Kenya: 5; Malaysia: 4; Nepal: 8; Niger: 2; Nigeria: 3; Norway: 5; Senegal: 4; Sri Lanka: 4; Tanzania: 2; Zambia: 8; Zimbabwe: 10; total: 80.

**Security Council**

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Ninth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)**I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), in which the Council requested me to report every four months on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains. The present report provides a brief account of the relevant developments since my last report on this issue (S/2002/419).

II. Background

2. In a letter dated 15 April 2002 from the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, addressed to me (S/2002/427, annex), the Minister conveyed some views on the agreements reached at the Arab Summit in Beirut in March. He specifically brought to my attention paragraph 21 of the final communiqué of the Summit, in which the leaders of the Arab States "further call[ed] for Iraq's cooperation in the search for a speedy and definitive solution to the issue of the Kuwaiti prisoners and hostages ... in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, as well as for Kuwait's cooperation in connection with the submissions made by Iraq through the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) concerning missing Iraqis". In paragraph 5 (a) of his letter, Sheikh Al-Sabah expressed hope that Iraq would resume its participation, "in a positive spirit, in the meetings of the Tripartite Commission" and would cooperate with the High-level Coordinator, Ambassador Yuli M. Vorontsov, "with a view to

achieving a positive outcome that will end a humanitarian calamity that has been of long standing".

3. On 17 April, Ambassador Vorontsov introduced my seventh report pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2002/419) to the members of the Security Council. He directed their attention to the observation that although no tangible progress had been achieved on the repatriation or return of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, recent developments, including discussions between me and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 7 March and the Arab Summit in Beirut on 28 March, had provided some reasons for guarded optimism and hope.

4. Describing his activities, the Coordinator pointed out that special care had been taken to ensure that the procedures followed in dealing with the issue were discreet and had the main goal of endorsing dialogue and confidence-building, in particular with ICRC, the Tripartite Commission, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He referred to annex I to the above-mentioned report and recalled that, although resolution 1284 (1999) did not cover the issue of the missing Iraqi persons, in most of the previous reports reference had been made to the existence of the problem. Responding to his statement, several members of the Security Council noted that efforts must be made to clarify the situation of all missing persons and that the United Nations should not be selective and should examine all cases of individuals said to be missing.

5. The members of the Security Council voiced their unanimous support for the work of the Coordinator and urged Iraq to cooperate fully with him. They expressed the hope that the plight of the Kuwaiti and third-

country nationals would continue to be dealt with as a strictly humanitarian issue by all sides concerned and that it would be resolved urgently. The members of the Council recognized the growing international activity by the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the European Union directed towards persuading Iraq to change its stance of non-cooperation and called upon Iraq to stand by its commitments to fully implement the decisions of the Beirut Summit regarding the issue of the missing persons. In a statement to the press, the President of the Council stressed the importance of the work of ICRC and the Tripartite Commission.

6. On 19 April, the Commission on Human Rights, at the 48th meeting of its fifty-eighth session, adopted a resolution in which it called upon Iraq to "cooperate with the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee to establish the whereabouts and resolve the fate of the remaining several hundred mission persons, including prisoners of war, Kuwaiti nationals and third-country nationals ..., cooperate with the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for that purpose, to cooperate with the High-level Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Kuwait and third-country nationals and Kuwaiti property ..., to release immediately all Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who may still be held in detention and inform families about the whereabouts of arrested persons, to provide information about death sentences imposed on prisoners of war and civilian detainees and to issue death certificates for deceased prisoners of war and civilian detainees".¹

7. On 21 April, the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Abdul Rahman Al-Attiya, stated in Kuwait City that he hoped Iraq would respect resolutions of the Security Council and honour its commitments made at the Beirut Summit, in particular those regarding the Kuwaiti prisoners of war and detainees.

8. On 24 April, in an interview with the newspaper *Asharq al-Awsat*, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Mohammad Sabah Al-Salam Al-Sabah, said that Kuwait awaited a positive initiative "from our brothers in Iraq on the Kuwaiti prisoners" and hoped that Iraq would quickly return to the Tripartite Commission and meet with the Coordinator. He added that "if Iraq implements all related Security Council resolutions, and mainly the return of Kuwaiti

prisoners, then we will move to the phase of reconciliation".

9. Addressing the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Union of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 28 April, the Speaker of the Kuwait Parliament, Jasem al-Khorafi, called upon Iraq to continue to show the good intentions it had displayed at the Beirut Summit by releasing all Kuwaiti prisoners of war. He was supported by the Secretary-General of the Parliamentary Union, Ibrahim Ouf, who called the Kuwaiti demands a "legitimate request".

10. On 29 April, at Durban, South Africa, the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries issued a final communiqué adopting the Arab Summit's formula regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, including the call on Iraq to cooperate in seeking a definitive solution to the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees. The Ministers specifically demanded "that Iraq cooperate in order to find an expeditious and final solution for the issue of Kuwait prisoners and detainees ... in accordance with the relevant resolutions of international legality".

11. On 30 April, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, told the Russian daily newspaper *Vremya Novosti* that the issue of the prisoners of war remained a major factor in determining the position of Kuwait regarding its relations with Baghdad. He reiterated that view in his letter addressed to me on 3 May, in which he expressed the hope that Iraq would extend efforts to release Kuwaiti prisoners in accordance with the agreements reached at the Beirut Summit.

12. On 19 May, the Chairman of the Kuwait National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs, Sheikh Salem Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, stated in Cairo that the issue of prisoners of war, missing persons and detainees "was a primary issue in Kuwait". He pointed out that any attempts to transfer the issue to the Arab organizations represented "evasion, since Iraq did not abide by Arab agreements during the invasion of Kuwait". He further noted that Kuwait was rejecting the transfer of the file from the Security Council and would ensure that "the Iraq-Kuwait file would continue to be international in accordance with relevant Security Council

resolutions”² The Chairman recalled that Kuwait had put forward a proposal to hold an international conference in Cairo on prisoners and human rights, under the sponsorship of Egypt and the League of Arab States. During a meeting with the Secretary-General of the League, Amre Moussa, the Chairman drew attention to Iraq’s non-cooperation with the League on the issue of missing persons and reiterated Kuwait’s position that the United Nations alone should be in charge of the humanitarian files.³

13. On 7 June, speaking to reporters prior to the opening of the eighty-third session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Mohammed Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, noted that Iraq had not taken many positive steps based on what had been agreed at the Arab Summit. The following day, the Council issued a press communiqué expressing “its hope that what had been agreed on at the conference would lead to concrete and practical steps conducive to the implementation of relevant international resolutions, particularly with regard to Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees and the nationals of other States” (see A/56/997-S/2002/706, annex).

14. During the twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held from 25 to 27 June, the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted a resolution on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (resolution 18/29-P), in which it requested Iraq to “cooperate in finding a speedy and final solution to the issue of Kuwait prisoners and detainees ... in accordance with relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, and the cooperation of Kuwait in Iraq’s submission concerning the latter’s missing persons, through the International Committee of the Red Crescent”. The commitment of the organization was further emphasized in its final communiqué, in which it welcomed “Iraq’s affirmation on respecting the independence and sovereignty of the State of Kuwait, ensuring its security and territorial unity and integrity, and working to find a solution to the issue of prisoners, detainees and missing persons”.

15. On 14 July, Secretary-General Moussa of the League of Arab States met with the Vice-Chairman of the Kuwait National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs, Ibrahim Al-Shaheen, and stated his personal concern over the issue of Kuwaiti missing persons. The Secretary-General of the League expressed his readiness to pursue efforts aimed at

resolving this humanitarian issue. In addition, on 23 July, Mr. Moussa stressed in a press statement that dealing with the Kuwaiti prisoners file was the most important step that should be carried out in the context of the situation between Kuwait and Iraq. He said that the issue was a “top priority” on the agenda of the League of Arab States in putting an end to all outstanding inter-Arab differences.

III. Recent activities

16. It will be recalled that from 1 to 3 May, I held another round of discussions in New York with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Naji Sabri, during which he reiterated the well-known position of Iraq regarding the issue of missing persons. I briefed the Security Council on the outcome of this round on 3 May (see S/2002/664, paras. 18 and 19).

17. On 6 May, I met with the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, Ambassador Mohammad Abulhasan, who recalled that under the terms of the agreements reached at the Arab Summit in Beirut, Iraq had pledged to cooperate regarding the issue of Kuwaiti prisoners of war and missing persons in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. The Ambassador expressed the hope that the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains would be raised during the next round of talks with Iraq and that the High-level Coordinator would participate in the talks. Similar requests were made by several permanent members of the Security Council.

18. On 15 June, Mr. Sabri addressed a letter to ICRC expressing the willingness of Iraq to discuss missing persons and confirming its readiness to cooperate directly with ICRC and the State of Kuwait to resolve the issue of missing Iraqis and Kuwaitis in accordance with the principles of international law, notably the third Geneva Convention. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, in a statement released on that occasion, noted that Iraq would not take part in the meetings of the Tripartite Commission because of “the presence of States with no relevance to the issue of missing persons in the Commission”. (It will also be recalled that Iraq had proposed to form a committee of the League of Arab States on the issue of prisoners of war and Iraqi and Kuwaiti missing persons. The Government of Kuwait had rejected the proposal.)

19. Reacting to the most recent initiative of Iraq, Kuwait called for concrete steps. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Khalid Al-Jarallah, expressed the hope that there would be "real, serious cooperation with the United Nations followed by all other efforts to release Kuwaiti prisoners of war".⁴ On 18 June, the Minister of Information of Kuwait, Sheikh Ahmed Al-Fahal Al-Sabah, stated that Iraq must stop politicizing the emotional issue of missing persons and should take positive steps to determine their fate rather than merely issuing press statements. Kuwait continued to maintain that the issue should be resolved within the framework of the United Nations and that all new proposals should be presented to ICRC and the Tripartite Commission.

20. In his briefing of the members of the Security Council on 21 June, the Coordinator noted that the progress that was expected to be made with regard to the return of the Kuwaiti archives would be an important indication of the willingness of Iraq to cooperate on the humanitarian problem of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and that the international community would expect Iraq to take practical steps in that direction.

21. The Coordinator continued to actively pursue the matter of the missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. In connection with the meeting of the Tripartite Commission in Geneva from 1 to 3 July and my talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs Sabri of Iraq in Vienna on 4 and 5 July, Ambassador Vorontsov held a series of independent meetings with the parties involved.

22. In Geneva, he met with the Deputy Director of Operations of ICRC, Françoise Krill; the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission, Rolf Goran Knutsson; the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, Sergei Ordzhonikidze; and members of the Tripartite Commission. Ms. Krill pointed out that ICRC was continuing to seek ways to achieve progress in determining the fate of persons unaccounted for. The ICRC representatives in Baghdad and Kuwait maintained their dialogue with the authorities and felt that "the parallel approach" still represented an appropriate means of achieving tangible results. ICRC was planning to host a conference in 2003 on persons unaccounted for, including Kuwaiti and Iraqi missing persons. Ms. Krill expressed strong support for the

activities of Ambassador Vorontsov and encouraged him to continue making every effort to resolve the issue.

23. At their meeting, the members of the Tripartite Commission expressed their commitment to making every possible effort to resolve the important humanitarian issue by helping to restore dialogue among the parties. Some members of the Commission felt that Iraq needed to demonstrate by deeds that it was in reality undertaking efforts to collect all information available on Kuwaiti missing persons. The case of Captain Speicher was addressed by the delegation of the United States of America.⁵

24. On 3 July, the Coordinator briefed me in Vienna on his visit to Geneva and the discussions he had held there. Also in Vienna, he met with the Ambassador of Kuwait, Nabila Al-Mulla.

25. During the round of talks in Vienna with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, the High-level Coordinator, as a member of my delegation, made a statement. He referred to the Amorim panel, which had noted the humanitarian nature of the issue of missing persons and recommended, first, that any procedure to be established with a view to determining their fate should inform the Security Council of the issue without politicizing it; secondly, that such a procedure should be a motivational factor for cooperation and a positive inducement for progress and understanding; and thirdly, that the procedure should not impinge on the work of independent bodies such as ICRC and should not interfere with the functioning of the Tripartite Commission. The Coordinator noted that an effective relationship had been established with the members of the Commission and that special attention had been given to the respect of the principle of confidentiality and impartiality of ICRC.

26. Minister Sabri took special note of the Amorim panel's caution against politicizing the issue of missing persons. According to the Minister, resolution 1284 (1999) had shifted the issue from ICRC to the Security Council, thereby politicizing it. The issue, in his view, had to be resolved directly between the parties concerned without outside interference. He recalled the recent Iraqi initiatives and reconfirmed the readiness of Iraq to resolve the issue directly with Kuwait, with the participation of ICRC and the League of Arab States, a position made public and officially conveyed to the League earlier. The Minister reiterated Iraq's offer to

receive a Kuwaiti delegation "consisting of any number of people, for any duration of time, in order to visit, without prior notification, any facility or private residence and to search for those missing". He underlined that time was of the essence and "with further passage of time, the fate of many missing individuals could be lost track of".

27. Referring to Iraq's cooperation with ICRC and Kuwait's readiness to move forward along the lines of Iraq's proposal described above, the Minister said that ICRC had recently sent a representative to Kuwait to brief the authorities there, since only direct contact between the parties concerned, during which information on those missing would be exchanged, could bring results.

28. Minister Sabri also stated that meetings were being held regularly between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the issue of prisoners of war, including on the exchanges of prisoners of war and their mortal remains. The Minister felt that cooperation between the two countries could serve as an example of the way humanitarian issues should be handled.

29. I pointed out to Minister Sabri that the Coordinator had taken a balanced, discreet and neutral position on the issue, including the recognition of Iraq's claim of its own missing persons (see para. 4 above). The Minister thanked the Coordinator for having stressed the need not to politicize the issue, as well as for his reference to the Iraqi missing persons.

30. On 8 July, my Chef de Cabinet, Under-Secretary-General S. Iqbal Riza, briefed the members of the Security Council on the Vienna round of talks. On the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, he stated that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had said that ICRC had formulated a proposal to try to resolve the humanitarian problem through a bilateral Iraq-Kuwait mechanism functioning under the auspices of ICRC, similar to the mechanism which functioned successfully between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

31. The members of the Security Council expressed the hope that the positive signs shown by Iraq regarding the return of the Kuwaiti national archives would be "carried over" to the issue of missing persons. They regretted that no progress had been achieved in this area. The Council reiterated the need for Iraq to immediately fulfil all requirements under the

relevant resolutions, including on the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains.

32. In the course of a visit to Kuwait City from 7 to 10 July, Ambassador Vorontsov met with the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah; the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khaled Al-Jarallah; as well as with members of the National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoner of War Affairs, Ibrahim Al-Shaheen and Rabea Al-Adsani. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Mohammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, hosted a luncheon for the Coordinator.

33. The Chairman of the National Committee for Prisoners of War and Missing Persons, Sheikh Salem Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, both in Geneva and in Kuwait City, stressed to the Coordinator that the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains was of utmost importance. On the proposal to convene a new committee with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and ICRC, Sheikh Sabah noted that, in principle, "Kuwait had no objection". However, he stressed that the suspension of participation of other members of the Technical Subcommittee could not last longer than six months.

34. In all his meetings with his Kuwaiti interlocutors, the Coordinator emphasized Iraq's obligations to search for missing persons. He also expressed the hope that Baghdad would demonstrate goodwill by returning the mortal remains. He further stressed that it was essentially a humanitarian issue and that a solution must be found within such a framework. Ambassador Vorontsov was informed that Kuwait was ready to explore any reasonable and practical ideas to facilitate a resolution, provided that they did not contravene the general principles of international law.

35. At the close of his visit, Ambassador Vorontsov observed that there had been encouraging developments with regard to the follow-up efforts to ensure the resolution of the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains. He noted that ICRC was intensifying its efforts both in Iraq and in Kuwait. The Coordinator expected a positive outcome of these efforts which could help to resolve the humanitarian problem in the not-so-distant future.

36. On 16 July, the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations forwarded to the members of the Security Council a summary of the Vienna round of talks, which included the following observation: "Mr. Vorontsov ... expressed his readiness to coordinate the efforts in the question of determining the fate of the missing. The Minister [for Foreign Affairs] said that Iraq does not accept to move this file from ICRC to the Security Council, to prevent this file from being politicized. The right solution to the missing file is to discuss it with the parties that have missing persons and under the supervision of ICRC. Iraq is seeking to achieve that."

IV. Observations

37. During the Security Council luncheon on 23 July, I reiterated that there had not been much progress on the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, as Iraq refused to cooperate with the Tripartite Commission.

38. As has been stated on numerous occasions, the Coordinator can only achieve what he is mandated to accomplish if Iraq changes its position of non-cooperation with resolution 1284 (1999). He remains ready, at short notice, to meet once again with Iraqi officials, at any time and at any place. It is my strong conviction that a dialogue between the Government of Iraq and the Coordinator would bring positive results in the search for a solution to the exclusively humanitarian issue with which Ambassador Vorontsov has been entrusted.

39. I also greatly appreciate the continued efforts of ICRC to resolve this humanitarian issue, and its dialogue with the Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian authorities, as well as other parties concerned, towards this end. I encourage ICRC, as well as other international agencies and organizations, to continue to remain engaged to promote an expeditious resolution of this issue. At the same time, the Tripartite Commission remains the most appropriate mechanism to deal with the issue, and the Coordinator will continue to maintain close contacts with it.

40. Finally, despite the encouraging agreements at the Arab Summit in Beirut, Iraq's words on the fate of the missing persons are yet to be matched by tangible deeds. There still is a window of opportunity to address humanitarian issues, such as that of missing persons, in

good faith. Iraq should use this opportunity to restore its credibility on the outstanding humanitarian issues. I would like to encourage ICRC, the members of the Tripartite Commission, the Coordinator and the parties concerned to further intensify their efforts in order to achieve conclusive results at the earliest time.

Notes

¹ E/CN.4/2002/L.26, para. 4 (j).

² Kuwait News Agency; Xinhua News Agency.

³ *Gulf News*; Agence France-Presse.

⁴ Agence France-Presse.

⁵ The United States Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, and the Secretary of State, Colin Powell, agreed in July to send a diplomatic note to Iraq through ICRC in response to a 19 March invitation to the United States to send a team of investigators to Iraq. The note would seek clarification on whether the Government of Iraq would offer new information regarding the fate of Captain Speicher. The United States had earlier declined to send a delegation to Iraq since the invitation stated that the authorities in Baghdad had no new information to offer.

Depending on the response to the note, the United States would decide whether to propose a meeting in Geneva under the auspices of ICRC. United States officials agreed that every avenue should be explored in order to resolve the case.